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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

House Begs U. S. Back League

Sanctions Require Support

Mighty Issue Needs America

War Can at Last Be Expelled

Douglas Exposes Job Folly

In 1960 Age Bosses Youth

COL. EDWARD A. HOUSE, one of the drafters of the League of Nations Covenant, pleads with Americans to back up the League's efforts to expel war from among human institutions. The distinguished American who was confidential adviser to President Wilson when the League was framed, in a radio address to the nation, envisages the new order of international morals which is in process of establishment. Four fifths of the people of the world are ready to act in organized judgment against instigators of war. Italy, the officially specified aggressor, is now to be punished by the application of sanctions, and to make these sanctions practical and effective the United States, although not in the League, must co-operate. Colonel House asks co-operation for the sake of the results to be achieved —Success will advance civilization "beyond the limits of the dreams of philosophers and saints."

* * *

Colonel House sees the League of Nations, after 15 years of development, functioning as its sponsors wished. War has been here for a long time. Its roots are deep in the soil of the world's political and economic life. It is not strange if the League has been 15 years in gathering the strength to strike. The real driving power behind the blow must be solid world opinion. Never before has an attempt been made to organize opinion for world peace on a world basis. Now, by the grace of a nearly miraculous accomplishment, intense national rivalries are being overcome in order that the world opinion may be complete. Most nations regret the sanctions. But sanctions represent the one way now of maintaining the covenant against war. Only the United States, seemingly, can upset the world program —But it is unthinkable that the United States, a chief despiser of war, would not lend its full aid.

* * *

Colonel House puts his finger on a major futility of some of the well-meant campaigns of the past. He says: "It is useless merely to wish for peace." Even an aggressor nation wishes for peace at times (just as Baron Aloisi, Italy's representative at the League, has in the past been one of the most ardent planners for peace), but every nation must be taught to desire peace even above its own selfish purposes. Colonel House sees vast ends accomplished as the League makes potent gains. He sees "readjustment of territory" by which nations with a surplus would share with nations that lack land for outlet or raw materials. But first he would meet the wish deep in every American heart—"The freedom of mankind from the brutalizing practices of war."

* * *

The hopes of President Wilson's adviser for the action of the United States may draw encouragement from the statements of Secretary of State Hull on the same day. He tells a radio audience he wishes to see the "blood-stained instruments of war" abandoned for the instruments of peace. "This country has no aggressive ambition of any kind." The nation makes no threats, is prepared to defend itself, but not to enter the conflicts of others. He urges moral leadership as a duty of the United States, and wishes to make raw materials available at fair cost—Thus he would wipe out one of the war's chief modern provocations.

* *

Lewis W. Douglas, former U. S. Director of the Budget, maintains that employment of the unemployed is the essence of recovery. He explains to the Herald Tribune's Forum on Current Problems that this end is not being accomplished by the Administration's present course. He sees the Government urging private enterprise to employ more people, while at the same time paying private enterprise for things it is prohibited from producing. If it is correct to pay people for producing less, it is correct to pay them for producing nothing. Thus it means that people will be paid out of nothing at all for producing nothing at all. The only real funds that can figure are Government funds. Mr. Douglas sees a travesty—The Government prolongs the tragedy of unemployment.

* * *

The United States will have a stable population by 1960, with twice as many citizens over 60 years of age as under. Thus finds the National Resources Committee, studying present birth rate and trends. The number of those under 20 is expected to decrease as rapidly as those over 60 is to increase. This startling and not altogether cheerful prophecy anticipates many occupational changes. Mechanization of agriculture and industry will force workers into many new fields. This outlook gives many things to think about. For one thing —Will all-powerful age give youth a job, or merely put it on the demoralizing dole?

Dever Files Cases Against 64 Collectors

Attorney General Resumes Campaign to Put an End to Agencies

Boston Today—*also sees*—Hopes fall in Manchester after new Amoskeag WPA order is evaluated—Governor Curley rebuffed as McSweeney carries Essex votes—Hurley receive new appointment as Tague becomes postmaster—New England rejoice in rich harvest despite summer drought — City Hall deemed unsafe by Mayor and building commissioner.

***Collections*—Dever Files 75 More Cases in Court**

Determined to continue his drive until he has completely cleaned up certain practices of collection agencies, Attorney General Paul A. Dever caused 64 more cases to be filed before the State Supreme Judicial Court today.

Dun & Bradstreet, internationally-known credit organization, was among those ordered by the Attorney General to appear in court on Nov. 8 to show why they should not be held in comtempt for allegedly acting as a collection agency.

The Boston Businessmen's Credit Association was also among the agencies against which bills were filed. Thus was continued a campaign in which 125 of the State's 240 collection agencies have already been acted against by the Attorney General's office.

In filing his bill of "information to protect the court and the public," Attorney Dever charged:

1. That Dun & Bradstreet had been practising law without authority.
2. That it has been acting as a collection agency.
3. That it has advertised in its publications its authority to take legal action.
4. That the organization hired lawyers to bring suit against lagging creditors.

Meanwhile, Assistant Attorney Morris M. Goldman, in charge of collection agency prosecution explained that the drive had been caused partly by illegal law practice among collection firms and partly by complaints from the public. Mr. Goldman stated that even if a group of qualified lawyers were to band together to form a collection agency,

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Three Worst Road Menaces Are Declared Liquor, Laxity Of Enforcement and Speed

Drunken Driver Fatalities Are Reported Increasing and Difficulty Is Found in Dealing With Man Who Has Had One or Two Drinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—"The menace of the drunken driver" was emphasized by two nationally prominent speakers at the sessions of the National Safety Congress here this week and the increase in highway accidents definitely laid at his door.

But responsibility also rests on the driver who has had "only two or three drinks," it was brought out, and herein, it was implied, lies a grave problem.

"Speed, alcohol, laxity of enforcement" were listed by John E. Long of Albany, N. Y., president of the National Public Safety Council, as the chief causes of the increase in public accidents. "Today," he said, "an ordinary individual may have at his command more horsepower than was even dreamed of a few years ago —often far too much for his skill and judgment.

Alcohol Adds to Menace

"The other menace which is being brought forcibly home to us is the use of intoxicating liquors by motorists. While the menace of the drunken driver should not detract our attention from the less sensational accident causes, we must include it among the reasons for the mounting death rate.

"Alcoholism, like every other problem of human behavior, is far too complex to be solved by such a simple expedient as a jail sentence alone. Our trouble is not only the drunken driver, but the driver who has merely been drinking. It is going to be difficult to get public opinion to support drastic penalties for the motorist whose reaction time has been slowed down by two or three drinks."

Education the Way Out

Discussing the same causes, William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation, felt that education of the driver, especially among youth, was an obvious means to correct driving abuses, including those operators "who will drive while intoxicated."

Mr. Long, who is superintendent of safety for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, expressed the belief that "the present trend of motor vehicle accidents will inevitably result in more drastic methods of control over motorists, even amount-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Ecuador Orders Nationalization Of All Churches

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 16 (AP)—A decree was issued yesterday nationalizing Ecuadorean churches. It was announced one would be issued nationalizing the clergy, also.

The only hint that Ecuador's newest government might be in conflict with the Roman Catholic clergy was contained in a brief dispatch from Guayaquil Oct. 1, which said federal agents had entered a Jesuit retreat there and arrested Superior Francisco Borja Kueny, who was placed in jail, presumably to be expelled for political activities.

Last August, army authorities arrested President Ibarra, after the President's alleged attempt to make himself a dictator, and installed Antonio Pons, former Premier, in his place. Later Ibarra was released and allowed to become an exile in Colombia.

There was trouble between state and church in 1927 and 1928. In the former year, troops took possession of the Dominican monastery at Quito; also, in 1927, the country banned foreign churchmen from entering its borders.

In December of 1928, the Ecuadorean Minister of the Interior warned Carmelite friars they would be expelled if they did not leave the nation at once.

Law to Aid Rails Hailed as Benefit By Trucking Men

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The American Trucking Association yesterday protested what it termed the "unfair competition by governmental and private interests" against the trucking industry. The association charged the Government was competing with the industry by buying and operating dump trucks and automotive equipment where the same service could have been supplied by private truckers.

Another resolution authorized employment of counsel to obtain cancellation of "unjustified truck-compelled rates by rail or other carriers." Spokesmen said approximately 100,000 railroad rates had been cut in an attempt to eliminate truck competition.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Railroads, which have been complaining of truck competition, generally are supposed to be the chief beneficiaries of the federal Motor Carrier Act, whose licensing provisions became effective today.

But leading truckmen of the country, meeting here this week at the convention of the American Trucking Associations, showed by their talks that they expect the act to do them a number of very good turns.

In fact, they pulled for the measure in Congress after it had been amended in a manner they thought fair. So now they regard the act as in a sense tailored to their measure and are looking to it to bring about order in an industry that feels the need of some form of regulation. The trucking industry, ranked as "third largest under the NRA codes," according to the association president, is described by one of its friends as "new and chaotic . . . in the stage of development where it is full of vagaries and almost incredibly complex."

Cheers for Eastman

At the meeting here the truckmen showed their desire to support the new measure in various ways. The most impressive was when they rose to their feet at the entrance of Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, who is to administer the act. They feel that Mr. Eastman was responsible for the fair hearing given the trucking people when the act was being given its final form.

But the truck executives are under no illusions that Washington is going to smooth out all their difficulties. They devoted much of their time here to figuring out their part in making the new act work. The immediate problem is that of filing schedules of "fair and reasonable rates" with the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the new law requires. Washington cannot tell the truck operators what they should charge, nor even tell them on what basis

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Oct. 16

Planes—Navy Makes Record; Clipper Starts Return

By the Associated Press

ALAMEDA, Calif.—A world distance record for seaplanes was claimed today by six naval fliers led by Lieut. Commander Knefler McGinnis. They made the 3387-mile non-stop trip from Panama in 34 hours and 51 minutes, using a new-type experimental plane. The navy has ordered 60 such planes.

The existing record for seaplane distance flight is held by the Italian, Mario Spoffani—for 3063 non-stop miles from Italy to British Somaliland.

The navy seaplane utilizes new methods of design. It has pontoons which form wing tips while in flight, and which drop into landing position before alighting. This reduces wind resistance. A whale-like tail is constructed to avoid damage in rough water landings. The body is below the wing, and a navigator can sit in an open cockpit for observation. In flight, the plane resembles a huge glider.

Wake Island (Via Pan American Airways Radio)—The Pan American clipper landed here at 7:38 p. m. tonight (3:38 a. m., E. S. T.), completing the first lap of its return trip to Alameda, Calif., from Guam. Its elapsed time on the 1536-mile flight was 12 hours, and 17 minutes.

Manila—The franchise for Pan American Airways to extend its trans-Pacific air service to the Philippine Islands was voted by the House here today. Senate concurrence is expected. The franchise lasts for 20 years.

New York—The China Clipper continued exhaustive tests here today, preparatory to being placed in the Pacific air transport service.

Wages—Rise for Farm Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wages for farm hands are up 15 per cent over last fall, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today.

The farm wage index on Oct. 1 was 102, as compared with 99 three months previous and 93 a year ago. The average wage from 1910 to 1914 equals 100.

The demand for farm labor was put at 80 per cent of pre-war, while the supply of farm labor is 95 per cent of pre-war. This fall the typical farm hand gets $20.57 a month with board and $30.38 without.

Longshoremen—Strike at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The lockout of International Longshoremen's Association workers was tightened today all along the gulf coast. The I. L. A. meanwhile sharpened its weapons of strike, picketing and boycott.

The Lake Charles Maritime Association announced they had signed new contracts with the locals of the Louisiana Longshoremen's Association, independent white and Negro labor. Similar contracts have been signed at Houston. New Orleans and other gulf ports were also operating on contracts with independent unions as efforts were being made to break these contracts by the striking I. L. A.

Texas rangers guarded the waterfront at Corpus Christi.

Italo-Ethiopian—Sanctions Near Completion

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva— Anthony Eden has asked the League powers to go the limit in refusing to buy goods from Italy. His request to the Sanctions

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The fifteenth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Italy Branded Outlaw Nation By A. F. of L.

Action of Roosevelt and League in Ethiopian War Approved

Fascism Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 16—The American Federation of Labor today declared Italy an outlaw nation and emphatically approved the policies of President Roosevelt, Congress and the League of Nations in the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Delegates adopted a combination resolution declaring that "the territory of a peaceful nation has been invaded in an effort to carry out a policy of conquest by the Fascist regime and its notorious dictator."

"Labor is always the major sufferer in every war," the resolution continues, "this being true of victor and vanquished alike.

U. S. Takes the Lead

"The civilized nations since the World War have used their utmost efforts to prevent the adjustment of any international dispute by means of war. Our country took the lead in securing the adoption of the Kellogg pact to abolish the use of force in adjusting disputes between signatory nations.

"The League of Nations has fostered a series of conferences between nations leading to treaties for the abolition of war.

"The attack now being made upon Ethiopia is in violation of the Kellogg pact and of the decisions of the League of Nations. Italy, because of her present acts of aggression against Ethiopia, has been justly convicted of being an outlaw nation. The dictator's determination to secure his objectives through the use of armed force was taken with the knowledge his act might precipitate another general war.

Supports League

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that this convention express its concurrence with the action of the League of Nations in declaring Italy an outlaw nation which all civilized countries should refuse to assist commercially, financially or in any other manner.

"Your committee further recommends that this convention emphatically approve of the policy relative to Italy's attack on Ethiopia announced by President Roosevelt and by Congress."

The makeup of the six-man committee to settle the building trades dispute also was announced today. William L. Hutchinson of the carpenters, Daniel Tracy of the electrical workers, and Harry C. Bates of the bricklayers and masons will represent the faction led by J. W. Williams. M. J. Colleran of the plasterers, Max Sorley of the roofers and Lawrence P. Lindelof of the painters and decorators will represent the older faction headed by M. J. McDonough.

George M. Harrison, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who served as mediator in finally securing the agreement to arbitrate the differences and thus reunite the building trades, announced these six will meet Nov. 12 in Washington to begin the work of reorganization.

The reconciliation agreement provides that in case of a deadlock the six shall choose a seventh committee member, an impartial outsider, to break the tie.

Generalissimo in War on War

Wide World — Anthony Eden — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

British Minister for League Affairs, Who Has Directed League Strategy in Sanctions Against Italy

Youth on Way Out In Favor of Riper Ages, Report Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—A quarter of a century from now the United States will be quite a different place, says the National Resources Committee, particularly in the matter of its age groups.

The nation will have come to maturity, and instead of being heavily weighted in the direction of youth, as it is at present, the balance will have been struck between youth and age, with about equal proportions throughout the population.

The effect of this momentous change on the national character will be incalculable, the committee declares in a long report, issued today. Just as a mature person puts away childish things, so the ebullience, the enthusiasm, the ephemeral character of youth will give way to the quieter outlook of balanced middle age. There will be physical changes too in all parts of the nation as the result.

More Room in Schools

In the first place, the crowding of schools will come to an end. Children will not be so numerous, and they may expect to have a better chance of small classes and careful instruction in schools.

Then again there will be a demand for golf and quieter diversions rather

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Slamming Doors Between Nations Is Declared Risky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Closing of international doors against men, goods and even thoughts, appears to be the greatest challenge of the twentieth century, Dr. André Siegfried, French economist and author of "America Comes of Age," told members of the Commonwealth Club of California at a recent meeting here.

Dr. Siegfried contrasted the nineteenth with the twentieth centuries, viewing the life of each from a broad basis of economic humanism. He found the earlier century characterized by European dominance of the world in finance, enterprise, skill, with free trade largely practised, stability achieved in prices, tariffs and currencies, and outside Europe a universal British system governing well under many flags.

In the twentieth century, he pointed out, all this has been changed. International barriers have been erected higher, closing out not only the free flow of men and goods, but seriously threatening to curtail the healthy circulation of thought.

The speaker saw Europe as having fallen, since the World War, from world leadership to a secondary position. She has been threatened by cheap goods from the Orient and expensive goods from America; by a

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World Police Proposed as Arm of League

The present imminent danger to world peace indicates that new provision is needed for necessary changes in the world order. It is to the interest of humanity that these changes should be brought under control —that they should be effected not alone by the nations that desire them, but through a council of all the nations. In this first of four articles Lord Davies of Llandinam, an outstanding British proponent of the international police force idea, discusses the thesis of such a force under the League of Nations capable of imposing the findings of a world tribunal against a nation adjudged an aggressor. The next article appears on Friday.

By Lord Davies of Llandinam

Leader of League of Nations Union Movement in Britain

Today, when the attention of the whole world is concentrated on the Abyssinian dispute and the challenge which it contains to the organized peace system, it behooves all men to study afresh the causes of war and the methods whereby war can be eliminated.

War is the inevitable outcome of international anarchy, in which each nation claims to be judge of its own cause and punisher of its own wrongs. Peace is the result of law. Permanent peace is the outcome of law founded on justice.

If then "nation is to speak peace unto nation," there must be established an organization which is competent to decide all international disputes. There should be set up a world tribunal composed of men who, by their character, uprightness and disinterestedness, are capable of giving on grounds of equity an impartial decision, as between the disputants and in consonance with the interests of the international community as a whole.

More Than Moral Suasion

Furthermore, it should be empowered to remove those injustices arising out of harsh out-of-date treaties which at present are a source of continual unrest and distrust in the world.

But even if the League of Nations is endowed with such a tribunal, that alone will not be enough. Law is not law unless it can be enforced. "This whole fabric," said Senator Brandege, "is a league of sand, a rope of sand, without any power whatever except moral suasion," "Not even that!" retorted Senator Borah.

The flouting of the League by Japan and Italy has proved that moral suasion is not enough. We have to remember the words of President Wilson: "If the moral force of the world does not suffice, then its physical force shall."

The problem which now confronts us is how to organize this force. The League, if it is to be an effective instrument for establishing the international rule of law must have at its disposal an international police force, which in addition to preventing aggression can compel a recalcitrant state to submit its dispute to the tribunal and insure that the verdicts of the tribunal are carried out.

The organization of an international police force would express the determination of the peoples to secure justice in the realm of international affairs. It would become the medium through which force is consecrated to the service of right. It would represent the highest and noblest achievement of research in preparing the path of peace and making straight the highway of human progress along which mankind would march with confidence to its appointed goal.

Today it is possible to establish an international police force, relatively small in numbers, whose morale and weapons would confer upon it unassailable superiority over any national forces to which it might be opposed. The development of the air weapon has meant that organized force can now be concentrated: it can be reduced to tabloid proportions.

If left in national hands, modern weapons will lead to mutual destruction and irretrievable ruin. In these circumstances there is only one course which offers a reasonable chance of escape from the impasse, namely, to establish an international organization on a scientific basis, which shall control and manipulate these new weapons and any other which may hereafter appear upon the scene.

Experimental Period

The footsteps of mankind appear to be directed by experience rather than by logic or reason.

Consequently, I would suggest that an international police force should first of all be organized on an experimental basis and a scheme be given a trial for, say, 25 years. The nations might agree to a naval, military and air holiday during which period the experiment is put to the test.

If, at its conclusion, the plan is found to be unworkable, it will then be possible to revert to the status quo, each nation being relatively in the same position

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British Urge Boycott On Italy's Goods

Eden Asks Stiff Sanction to Prohibit Imports and Consignments

Some States Object To Trade Sacrifices

Committee of Mutual Aid Works to Find Compensation for Hardest Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. [illegible]—A drastic proposal to prohibit importation of Italian goods, amounting almost to a complete boycott, was introduced by Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, today. The new plan covers consignments of anything grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or in the Italian possessions from whatever place it arrives. The only exception is where it can be shown that processing in the consigning countries has added 25 per cent to the value of the articles.

Existing contracts are canceled, though goods actually en route may proceed to their destination.

Personal belongings of travelers may be excepted, though it is to be noted that the word "may," not "will," is used.

If this sweeping proposal is put into force, Italian trade with League states will be utterly smashed.

Near Completion

By the week end the sanctions coordination committee proposes to complete its task and to present its scheme of sanctions in full. Thereupon a committee of supervision will be appointed.

Apart from the big gap in hedge built around Italy, made by the defection of Austria and Hungary, certain other neighbors of Italy in private conversations make no secret of their inability to sacrifice their trade. Here is a situation which it is held renders indispensable the formation of a vigilance committee.

Some States Hang Back

If the Committee of Compensation, now called the Committee of Mutual Aid, can evolve a satisfactory method of co-operation, the execution of the League's decisions will be easier. At present it is handicapped by the absence of the final list of raw materials and products which will be subjected to embargoes. That will be a good measuring wand of the sacrifices to which certain countries are asked to consent. Some of Italy's neighbors, including Yugoslavia and Roumania seem likely to be heavy losers and it is pointed out that political consequences may follow if the economic position is too severely tried.

Others Well Pleased

If, in addition to the prohibition of key imports into Italy, there is such a boycott of Italian exports as Mr. Eden proposes, there will be created a category of nations which will stand to gain inasmuch as they will capture Italy's former markets. Spain, for example, will be better able to sell its vegetable oils and fruits and Greece its wines.

Thus it is urged that in considering the economic effects of the proposed penalties on Italy, the benefits derived by some countries must be balanced against the deficits of others. Hence the importance attached by Roumania, Yugoslavia, Russia and others to this problem.

Germany Sits in Sun

The French are troubled about the preponderant influence that Germany might obtain in Italy by remaining neutral and supplying it with necessaries. Latin-American states such as Venezuela, Uruguay and Argentina are considering repercussions on their trade, especially as Brazil is outside the League.

Argentina's votes at Geneva are already declared to be provisional and are subject to subsequent approval by the Government.

Meanwhile it is asked how many of the delegates, who are in many cases officials, have plenipotentiary powers to commit their Governments to detailed decisions of the present Geneva conference. This is one question wherewith the juridical subcommittee presided over by Nicholas Politis of Greece is expected to deal, in considering how sanctions are to be brought into actual operation.

United Effort at Geneva

Be it understood that in pointing to these problems nobody desires to make sanctions ineffective. There is a remarkable effort here to obtain real results. Nor is there undue insistence on the difficulties of application. On the contrary, it is realized that though Italy may profess to regard lightly these arrangements of Geneva they will at least be embarrassing and should hasten the end of war, which is the unique purpose of a majority of the delegates who are neither anti-Italian nor anti-Fascist.

Consideration of the French proposal for an embargo on key products has soon shown that certain of these materials, including aluminum, steel and zinc as well as oil and coal, can be obtained in ample quantities from non-League

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[An article on Ethiopian Justice, by R. H. Markham, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, now in Addis Ababa, appears in today's Magazine section.]

Use of City Slums As Auto Parks Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The old, familiar terms "slum clearance" and "low-cost housing" have been dropped from the vocabularies of American housing experts. Instead, they now refer to "slum reclamation" and "low-rent housing."

The new phrases were put into use here today at the first session of a joint national conference on housing, over which Frederic A. Delano, city planning expert and uncle of President Roosevelt, presided.

John Ihlder, District of Columbia housing chief, explained that since experience has taught that the cost of a so-called "low-cost" housing project may be high and since it is not the practice to offer them for sale anyway, the adjective "low-rental" is considered more appropriate. He added that the conference would use the term "slum reclamation" because it carried an implication of future social use which "slum clearance" does not.

Parking Lots

Automobile parking lots charging moderate rates offer the brightest hope for solution of the problem of what to do with land in the middle of large cities after slum dwellings are torn down, the conference agreed. Housing experts, it was evident, have become convinced that it is not always profitable to rebuild on the same areas nor to turn the areas into playgrounds if they are located in commercial sections.

Prefacing his remarks with the statement that "slums are a luxury no city can afford," Miles Frisbie, representing the Schenectady, N. Y., housing authority, told how that city is turning its former slum areas into areas for parking cars at 10 cents for two hours and 15 cents for 12 hours, with lockers where purchases may be delivered furnished free of charge. Clearing downtown streets of parked cars will eliminate the cost of widening them, he said.

End to Subsidies

Both Mr. Miles and Langdon Post, head of the New York City housing authority agreed that it is desirable to speed the day when public subsidies for housing will no longer be necessary. Mr. Post indicated that, with New York City's housing aid from the Federal Government cut from $45,000,000 to $17,000,000, the city feels that its program is at low-ebb at the present time, but he explained that the background is being laid for the day when the Government puts housing in a more conspicuous place in its emergency program.

Pleading for more co-ordination between federal and local plans, Miss Elizabeth Wood, head of the Chicago Metropolitan Housing Council, charged that in her city the PWA had hindered local developments, while the FHA's effort to promote private slum clearance projects had been largely "stymied" by a "bankers' strike."

Reports on Progress

New York reported that 700 tenements had been razed by relief labor; Chicago reported that 200 acres of slums had been cleared.

As chairman, Mr. Delano suggested that the United States take a cue from England in the recent establishment of the London housing center for the purpose of co-ordinating all public and private housing efforts. The greatest problem in the housing field at present is to bring rents of model projects within reach of ex-slum dwellers, he said.

End to Wage Slavery In Soft Coal Mines Urged by Gov. Early

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Comparing coal miners in southwestern Pennsylvania to slaves before the Civil War, Gov. George H. Earle of the Keystone State today declared a Supreme Court ruling against the Guffey Coal Bill would be an "unspeakable misinterpretation of the Constitution."

He took this stand in a speech prepared for delivery at the fifth annual forum on world problems, sponsored by the Herald Tribune.

Referring to Horace Greely, founder of the Tribune, and Abraham Lincoln for their fight against slavery despite the Dred Scott decision, which held it constitutional, Governor Earle said:

"As they amended the Constitution against chattel slavery, so should we amend it against wage slavery, which, in many aspects, is more inhuman than chattel slavery.

"In the southwestern section of Pennsylvania there are soft coal company towns where the inhabitants for so long have lived on the point of starvation, in hovels unfit for human habitation, that they have surrendered to such degradation."

Federal Authority Tested in Hearing On Radio Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — The whole question of the authority of the Federal Radio Commission in protecting listeners from objectionable and dangerous programs on the air is involved in a far-reaching test case now in its third day's hearing here.

This is the "Marmola" case, instituted last May 21, and upon its outcome, to a considerable degree, hangs the future of federal control over the broadcasting spectrum.

Originally 21 stations, many of them outstanding, were summoned before the broadcast division in a punitive action for carrying the Marmola program—a so-called obesity "cure" containing the powerful drug of dessicated thyroid.

Accepted as Test

It was the largest number of stations ever summoned on such a charge, and it was quickly accepted as a test of the commission's policies and powers.

Since that time the commission's activity against these stations has gradually ebbed. On June 19, 16 of the 21 stations originally cited were dropped from the hearing docket; and of the remaining five, two others were dropped a week ago. The issue has resolved itself, accordingly, round three remaining stations, WTMJ, a 5 kilowatt station operated by the Milwaukee Journal; KFRC, a 1 kilowatt San Francisco station operated by the Don Lee Broadcasting System, and KNX, a big 50 kilowatt Los Angeles station, operated by the Western Broadcasting Company.

Testimony was heard today from competent physicians denying the claims of Marmola as an obesity cure.

Center of Case

By its own treatment, the broadcasting division has centered the spotlight on the Marmola case. According to the press release of the division of June 19 Marmola is an "alleged fat-reducing preparation, condemned by the Federal Trade Commission, the Post Office Department, and the Supreme Court."

In an earlier explanation, the division declared that Marmola "has been under ban of the Post Office Department for some years and also is in disfavor with the Federal Trade Commission."

Lawyers of the three radio stations involved heckled medical witnesses today, but did not shake them in their declaration that the thyroid element was so powerful as to endanger certain purchasers.

Doctor's Testimony

Dr. William E. Clark, District of Columbia physician, declared that "aspirin is a relatively safe drug, not in the class of thyroid."

It was "particularly dangerous," he said, for "youngsters." Counsel for a defendant station ridiculed the idea that young people would give heed to such radio advertising.

"They are the very ones who would," declared Dr. Clark sharply. "Young girls, between 17 and 22, who are seeking to reduce." Thyroid extract he said was likely to throw their "glandular balance" the other way, with serious effects.

Issues Involved

The issue involved in the present case is whether the radio division is prepared to go to extremes and withdraw the licenses of the stations involved, or let them off with a warning, as in many past cases. The division has been under increasing attack for alleged weakness in protecting the public interest against radio commercialism. On the other hand, all the defendant stations have dropped the Marmola programs.

A big court fight is in prospect if the licenses are withdrawn. Appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, and from thence to the Supreme Court, before the final issue is settled of the degree of protection which the public can get under the present radio setup.

Youth on Way Out, Committee Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

than the [illegible] of, say, tennis and football. All sorts of occupational changes will result from the development.

One of the major effects will be on real estate. The big booms of the rapidly growing cities, in so far as they result from a headlong birth rate, will come to an end. Instead of the fantastic growth of Los Angeles, say, or Florida, the slow, steady growth of Boston is likely.

Fewer Births—Less Crime

Incidentally, though it is not particularly stressed in the report, a slowing down in population increase is likely to reduce the "transitional areas" in big fast-growing cities where boyish gangs and antisocial conditions flourish.

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School has anticipated a greatly reduced degree of crime in America when the birth-rate fall really takes effect.

There will be a great many more old people in the population, in proportion to youth, than in the past. Old-age pensions, already advocated by Townsendites, will have more supporters. Again, industrialists will find that workers are not "too old at 40." With a lack of vast numbers of youngsters, they are likely to give the older man a better opportunity.

Summarized, the findings of the report are:

Chart of the Future

1. That the populations of the United States will become stabilized about 1960.

2. That future population distribution will depend in large measure upon the development of the country's natural and industrial resources.

3. That during the next 25 years the proportion of the population over 60 years of age will be approximately doubled.

4. That the number of young people under 20 years will decrease in about the same amount as those over 60 will increase.

5. That occupational characteristics of the population will change and that as the mechanization of agriculture and industry increases, opportunity for employment in such new fields as education, conservation, recreation and service occupations will increase.

Sideliner

By a Staff Artist

Arthur H. Vandenberg

Republican Senator From Michigan, Who Says He Is Not a Presidential Candidate

New York Pushes Drive on Evaders Of City Sales Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—That New York City's sales tax law has teeth is clear today in the conviction of eight wholesalers who were conducting a sideline retail business and failed to register with the Comptroller for Collections. The levy, which is the back-log of the city's $58,000,000 tax program to fund unemployment relief, is netting more than $30,000,000 a year, but Comptroller Frank J. Taylor said its effectiveness was necessitating an active drive against evasions.

The eight merchants charged with evasion were brought to trial in special sessions court yesterday, with Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan presiding and Charles P. Pinto, special tax counsel, representing the city. However, since no dishonesty was involved, sentence was suspended in each case with the warning that henceforth failure to register would open merchants to "severe penalty."

Mr. Pinto said that on the whole the retailers' response to the law had been "very gracious" but that "to foster a respect for the law and in consequence increase the collection of taxes," an active drive was under way with hundreds of field men on the alert, particularly for cases where there had been a collection and retention of the tax. Many more criminal prosecutions had been started and were pending, he added.

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OLD HOMESTEAD MUSICAL CLOCK

WBZ 8:15 A.M.

Vandenberg Puts Quietus on G.O.P. Candidacy Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 — Senator Arthur M. Vendenberg (R), of Michigan, may have won the status of Republican "white hope" in 1934 when his half-and-half new-deal campaign saved Michigan from the Democratic whirlwind and established him decisively foremost in party affairs, but today by his own declaration he is "not a candidate for anything on earth."

Senator Vandenberg removed himself to the rear of presidential possibilities as he returned here from a European holiday on the Aquitania, of the Cunard-White Star Line, yesterday, and lingered in New York to attend to a few affairs before taking a train home.

"It's my view that the proper Republican program and ticket will be dictated by events," he said. "It is not only unfortunate, but futile, to attempt to control these events, and it would be ridiculous to predict who will be the Republican candidate for President in 1936. The fiscal question will have a great deal to do with it.

"I think that President Roosevelt wrote his obituary in his first speech in Congress in March, 1933, when he said, 'Most liberal governments have been wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal policies and we must take care to avoid that.'"

With nothing to say on his candidacy, Senator Vandenberg was emphatically ready to make a statement supporting the new mandatory American neutrality policy proclaimed by the President.

"It may deny us an expression of our natural sympathies in a given dispute," he said, "but it substantially insulates us against dreadful consequences which otherwise could embroil us again in alien wars. The loss of incidental commerce is definitely less important than the maintenance of American peace.

"There seems to be an unfortunate disposition in some quarters to link our new neutrality formula with League of Nations sanctions. That was not the congressional purpose and is not my conception of our formula."

TVA Power Is Turned Into 380 Farm Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn. — The electrical age reached rural Lincoln County last week when 10-year-old Mary Sloan pressed the switch that shunted TVA power direct from Wilson Dam to 380 of the county's farm homes.

The county, which is near the Alabama line, was the first in Tennessee to take advantage of the rural electricity offer of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The three TVA directors and Gov. Hill McAlister came for the celebration that brought hundreds of Tennesseans to the ceremonies which included two parades and several speeches.

When the electrification project of the county is completed approximately 110 miles of electric lines will be in operation, serving 1100 families. The project is being sponsored by the Lincoln County Electric Membership Association, a co-operative undertaking.

Tsarina Peasant Maid

Catherine I, Empress of Russia, nee Martha Skavronsky, was the daughter of a Lithuanian peasant.

Truckers See Great Benefits In Act Designed to Aid Rails

(Continued from Page 1)

they should figure their rates. It can only regulate rates after they have been filed, and after holding hearings.

The truckmen realize that determining "reasonable rates" is no easy matter. They tried to get an agreement under the code, but had not reached any conclusions when the Supreme Court vote voided the NRA. Now they are tackling the problem again.

Difficulties Recognized

Mr. Eastman recognized the difficulties the carriers face in reaching a common understanding as to what constitutes fair charges for carrying freight by truck.

"There seems to be a division of opinion among the motortruck carriers as to whether, in making their charges, they should use corresponding railroad rates as a guide or be governed by the cost of their own operations plus a fair profit," said Mr. Eastman. "Some would like the commission to decide this question for them before tariffs are filed."

But, Mr. Eastman explained, the commission couldn't do that, because its job is not to initiate rates but to regulate them. He did, however, make one statement that showed he leaned to the cost-of-service school of rate making.

"When you file your rates," he said, "you take the risk that you can defend them if they are attacked, just as the railroads do. In the event of an attack, the act makes it clear that the commission must give all due consideration to the cost of service, and my own guess is that it will eventually be the dominant factor in fixing rates, if only because many shippers will truck their own freight if your charges go much above the cost of service."

Hearing Is Speeded

A hearing on the rate question was scheduled by the association today following the convention. All those wishing to express their point of view were given the opportunity to speak in an open forum for carriers and shippers.

It is by such free discussion that the trucking men hope to arrive at a policy which can be supported by all. Ted V. Rodgers, of Scranton, Pa., who was re-elected president for a third term, in his address to the convention, said that progress was being made in the solution of the rate problem.

Both the railroad-rate school and the cost-of-service school present reasonable cases. One member of the associations' committee on national rates favors basing rates on cost of service because "highway transportation and railway transportation are so vastly different that the rates and rules of one cannot properly or fairly meet in all cases the advantages and opportunities of the other." Further, it was argued, the truck operator must always consider the possibility of competition from private operators. If trucking costs are much above a reasonable "service-plus-profit" basis, manufacturers will be quick to establish their own truck service.

Railroad Competition

On the other hand, another member of the committee argued that trucking rates as they now exist are based on railroad competition and should be allowed to continue so.

"There are few operators in our industry today," said this member, president of a transport company, "that know the costs of the various services they perform. As a result of this situation most of the rates quoted in interstate highway service today are rates that were originally founded on competitive rail rates and still have a direct relationship with them.

"In some 30 odd states, rail and utility commissions have a measure of control over intra-state rates of carriers. In almost every state, rates on file are competitive rail rates. . . . If our industry should attempt to operate under rates based on cost, such glaring discrepancies in rates between intra-state and interstate carriers would exist as to make co-operative effort on the part of the various state commissions absolutely impossible."

It is these two points of view that the American Trucking Association's staff hopes to reconcile. In the end, the Interstate Commerce Commission will have to decide, in regard to whatever rate is filed, whether it is for the benefit of everybody concerned.

Rate Differential Stirs Dispute at ICC Hearing

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The controversial question of freight rate differentials among north Atlantic ports arose today as hearings on proposed rates for the Port of Albany were continued before two examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Henry E. Foley, counsel for the city of Boston, indicated he would go before the examiners with a demand that if export and import rates were to be accorded Albany, the whole question of rates applying to north Atlantic ports should be gone into by the I. C. C. This rate structure has stood virtually undisturbed since 1877.

A similar contention was made before the examiners yesterday by R. H. Horton, representing Philadelphia, who objected to the rate schedule proposed by Albany on the ground there is no logical basis on which it can be made. Horton contended that if Albany is granted the lower rates it seeks, the same rates should be applied to Philadelphia.

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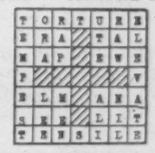

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Committee called for a virtually complete boycott of everything grown or produced in Italy—the only exception being where the purchasing country adds one quarter to the value of the articles by further processing. The Sanctions Committee has not yet dealt with this proposal, having the recommended plan of embargoing raw materials for munitions under discussion.

By the end of the week, the Sanctions Committee hopes to have its full plan for sanctions completed, and a committee of supervision named.

Paris— Reports converged from numerous sources today that Premier Laval is working for settlement of the dispute behind the scenes, granting Italy more than the League conciliation plan. General opinion both here and in London, however, was very skeptical of his success.

Officials announced that the United States, Germany and other outstanding neutrals were being asked whether they would co-operate with an extended embargo of raw material shipments to Italy. Smaller powers, it was said, would waive their reservations to the sanctions program if the neutrals acceded.

Rome— A government spokesman bluntly discouraged any hopes of conciliation. "Even a general European war will not stop Italy," he said.

The War:

Addis Ababa— Emperor Haile Selassie today proclaimed what military experts have steadily insisted: that Ethiopia is undefeated on any front. No decisive engagement has occurred, he said, the Italian Army having been allowed to enter Adowa and Aksum with but little opposition. In the towering mountains of central Ethiopia, the Emperor predicted, the test will come.

Southern Front— Unconfirmed reports state that 4000 Ethiopian tribesmen under the Dutch Boer War veteran, Colonel Siwiank, have occupied Dolo and captured a near-by town on the southwestern front —invading Italian Somaliland by some 45 miles. Another report said that a larger Ethiopian force had penetrated 65 miles into Italian Somaliland.

No details were available concerning the recent line-up of forces for a major battle south of Harar, where the Italian right wing is advancing to try and cut Ethiopia in two.

Northern Front— Roads from the Italian lines back to supply bases were reported finished today, so that trucks can make the entire trip. The advance on Makale is said to be about half completed, with little opposition expected.

Troops marched inside the holy city of Aksum yesterday for the first time, having been content previously to encircle the city. Not a shot had been fired.

Alexandria— While part of the British battle fleet continued maneuvers today, Britain's support from the nominally independent state of Egypt was today in jeopardy. An internal crisis directed at throwing off British naval influence threatened the present stop-gap government.

British urge boycott on Italy's goods: Page 1.

Canada—New Government Has 168 Seats—or More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Mackenzie King will have the largest majority in Canadian history behind him. Additional returns established this fact today, as the new Administration made ready to take office in a week or 10 days. There will then be the usual delay of a few days when the new Cabinet is being selected.

With only one doubtful area to hear from, the Liberals have 168 seats in a House seating 245. Four independents and two Liberal-Progressives will probably support Mr. King, bringing the total of government forces to 174.

W. D. Herridge, the Canadian Minister to Washington, announced his resignation. His appointment had been disputed by Mr. King.

China—Import Dispute Ends Amicably

SHANGHAI—The dispute over import duties at Swatow—which led to threats of action from Japanese marines and the hurried summons of an American cruiser—was settled today, the Associated Press reports. The import question will be adjusted amicably, the goods being returned to the owners by the Chinese authorities.

Wage Rise Obtained By Aluminum Workers

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16 (AP)—A new working agreement, promising approximately a 5 per cent wage boost to some 15,000 workers if business improvement continues, but refusing the union demand for a "closed shop," was announced Oct. 14 by the Aluminum Company of America and the National Council of Aluminum Workers.

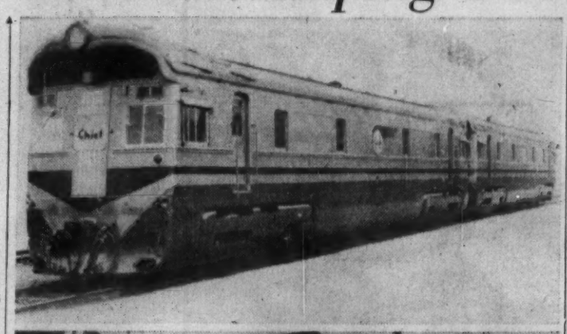
The new agreement, replacing one in effect for the past year, was reached after a month of negotiations between the company and union representatives from its plants at Alcoa, Tenn., Badin, N. C., East St. Louis, Ill., Massena, N. Y., New Kensington and Logan's Ferry, Penna. It "recognizes the principles of collective bargaining; provides mutually satisfactory rules regarding the laying off and rehiring of employees, and sets up orderly rules for the handling of grievances."

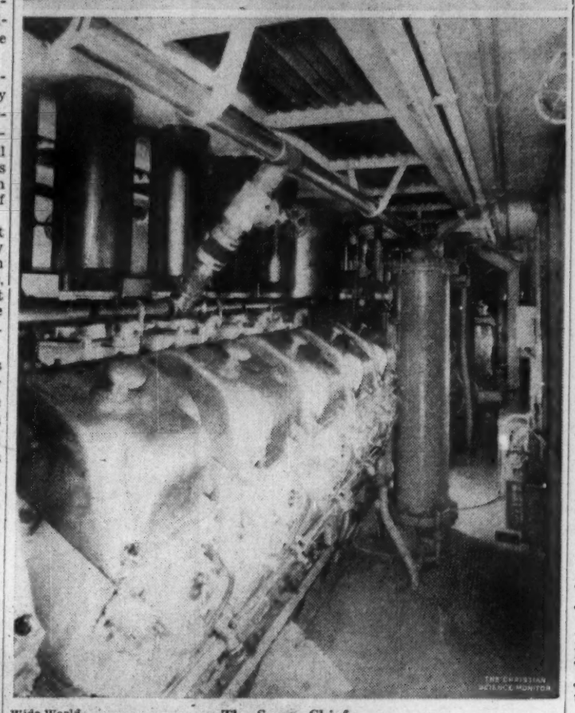
Takkaze Rises 18 Feet

During the rainy season, Ethiopia's Takkaze River rises some 18 feet above its normal level, forming an impassable barrier between the northern and central provinces.

Santa Fe's New Giant Stomping to Go

Great superchief with its 3600-horsepower Diesel engines awaits track repairs before making tests which are expected to greatly cut down the running time between Chicago and California.





Wide World

The Super Chief

Upper Picture Shows Exterior of Santa Fe's New Flier, While Lower Shows One of Its Two Powerful Engines, Developing a Total of 3600 Horsepower

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If Diesel engines could stomp their hoofs the way impatient horses do, surely the new 3600-horsepower giant of the Santa Fe Railroad, largest of its kind, would be making a lively clatter.

This "power house on wheels," expected to make railroad history by cutting hours off the Chicago-to-California run, is being kept waiting here for its final test run until the railroad staff takes some kinks out of the track. This oil-driven locomotive has already proved itself capable of 111 miles an hour.

But on a run of this kind it isn't sheer speed on the straightaway that counts. It is average time on the entire run, up mountain slopes, around curves, over bridges. And it is in just this kind of test that the huge new Diesel is expected to shine.

Maximum Safe Speed

The Santa Fe people explain this briefly. "As a matter of fact," they say, "the maximum safe speed of the new engine has been set at 98 miles an hour, a figure frequently equaled or exceeded by steam locomotives for short distances. The Diesel's advantage will be in its low center of gravity and rotating type of motive force, permitting much higher speeds over curves, bridges and other operating checks than has been possible with the steam locomotive; its faster acceleration and its ability to travel longer distances without servicing for water, fuel, etc."

Santa Fe officials seem to prefer to understate the prowess of their $360,000 acquisition, waiting for the tests to speak for themselves. They say they intend to put the big fellow through a series of tryouts—on plains, mountain and desert runs, with every kind of load and under conditions harder than any it will have to face in actual operation. Then they will be able to say how many hours can be cut from the present running time of 53 hours and 45 minutes.

The new engine is really four engines. As described by the company, the locomotive is a multiple unit of two identical sections which can be operated singly or together, and which are controlled by a single operator.

3600 Horsepower

Motive power of each unit is supplied by two Winton V-type 12-cylinder high compression, two-cycle oil engines. Each engine is rated at 900 horsepower, making a total of 3600. The engines are regarded as extremely light in weight, less than 20 pounds a horsepower. The locomotive carries 1600 gallons of Diesel fuel oil.

In appearance the locomotive is quite modern and streamlined. Flowing steel skirts cover wheels and lower parts of the body, giving it a rounded look. Color has been introduced, too, such as steam locomotives do not dare to sport. The railroad company, in a statement that sounds like the fashion editor's prediction of fall styles, announces that the color scheme of the new Diesel is black, cobalt and sarasota blue, golden olive and pimpernel scarlet. It wears the Santa Fe emblem, a maltese cross, and bears the name "Super Chief."

The weight of the locomotive is 240 tons, its over-all length 127 feet. Its owners say "it marks the longest step that has yet been taken in exploring the possibilities of applying the flexible and economical power of Diesels to any kind of train on main line service."

Young G. O. P. Seeks Liberal Leadership

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 16 (AP)—George Olmsted of Des Moines, Iowa, chairman of the Young Republican National Committee, made public yesterday a telegram from the New York State Young G. O. P. board of governors, demanding that leadership of the national organization be "acceptable to Young Republicans and not hand picked by the party's national committee."

Mr. Olmsted said he was asked in the telegram to call a meeting of state leaders to shape a program of "intense activity to aid Republican success in 1936."

The national chairman announced last month that such a meeting would be held, but the date has not been fixed.

The telegram, Mr. Olmsted explained, is signed by Walter J. Mahoney, New York president, and reads: "We are convinced that the majority of the Republicans, regardless of age, are opposed to and will not be dominated by reactionary leadership."

Iceland Solves Arms Problem; Never Had an Army or Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Disarmament is one of the modern movements in which Iceland can take no part, for the reason that "it is impossible for us to disarm, since we have neither army or navy," Asgeir Asgeirsson, member of the Althingi, or Icelandic Parliament, and director of public education in Iceland, declared in an interview here yesterday. Mr. Asgeirsson, who was formerly Prime Minister of his country, is in the United States to study American political and educational problems.

"People will probably imagine that Iceland is not interested in disarming because of our 'bloodthirsty' Viking mentality," he explained with a smile. "But we have never had an army or navy. In the old days the people were all defenders.

"Perhaps this is one of the reasons we owe no financial debt to America. For this evolution of things we can thank the first centuries of Iceland's history. In the beginning we established a Parliament, instead of using the fist and the sword."

Oldest Congress

Mr. Asgeirsson added that the Icelandic Congress was the oldest existing Congress in the world, having been instituted 1000 years ago. During all these years, the unity of the nation has been kept, he declared, and disarmament in effect since the fourteenth century.

"One of the greatest evils of today is armament," he continued. "The spirit of war and vengeance is costing the people of our time more than any other trouble. The best thing the world could get is international peace.

"But I have no hope of real international peace before the peace treaties that are made after wars are made in the spirit of peace and not as a prolongation of war."

World Trade

He emphasized that "a new deal" in international trade is needed. Iceland's chief problem is the lack of an outlet for her productions and a corresponding lack of goods that she needs to import from other countries. The decrease in international trade since 1931 has resulted largely from high tariffs and quotas, he said.

"But why should there not be some new deal in these matters?" he asked. "We can pay for our imports with exports. I don't dare to hope for free trade in the old meaning, but there must be some possibilities for new methods in international trade which are akin to barter."

The new system would be based on "mutual interests," would be in keeping with the changing economic structure and would help meet the problems of all countries, he held. Chief among Iceland's exports are wool and salted herring and other varieties of fish. "We lack cereals, machines, metals and industrial products," Mr. Asgeirsson added.

Trends in Education

He spoke of the special contribution which America is making in the educational field. Her influence in stressing the "human rather than the scholastic factor" is admired in Iceland, he said, where the educational philosophy and "freer" policies of leaders such as Dr. John Dewey are felt.

"Your universities keep under their protection all the needs of society," he continued. "As soon as there is sufficient interest shown in a new direction, they provide for this. It was a new thing to me to see a chair established in journalism, in the different business lines, in agriculture, fisheries. In Iceland we are evolving in that direction—toward a school that will be all-comprehensive, a natural school."

Garner and Party Embark to Attend Quezon Inaugural

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 16 (AP)—A party of congressmen, headed by Vice-President Garner, sails today for the Philippines to act as official observers, at the birth of a new nation.

On Nov. 15 they will attend the inauguration of Manuel Quezon as first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, which will rule the islands for a 10-year interlude between American rule and complete independence.

"President McKinley told the world that we would liberate the Philippines," Mr. Garner commented on the United States's promises after the Spanish-American War. "We are now doing what he said we would. I am a man who believes in keeping my word."

A public reception for the Vice-President, senators, representatives and government officials was set for 10 a. m., an hour before the sailing of the liner President Grant. The program called for speeches by members of the party over a national broadcast.

Joseph W. Byrns (D) of Tennessee, Speaker of the House; Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader in the House, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas were on the program of responses to greeting by Gov. Clarence D. Martin of Washington. Senators Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington and Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington and Mayor Charles L. Smith of Seattle.

George H. Dern, Secretary of War, now in Japan, will join the party at Manila, where he will represent the President at Mr. Quezon's inauguration. Mr. Dern, accompanied by Edwin L. Neville, American charge d'Affaires at Tokyo, appeared before Hirohito of Japan yesterday.

Vice-President Garner, on the present voyage, likewise plans to pay his respects to the Emperor. The President Grant will touch Japan and China before proceeding to Manila.

A possibility the congressional party may study the cocoanut growers' problems in the island was indicated by a message from the National Foreign Trade Council at New York to the party yesterday. The council urged an investigation of effects of the 3-cent-a-pound excise tax on Philippine cocoanut oil levied in the 1934 revenue act.

History of Columbia, S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Preliminary arrangements for compiling a complete history of Columbia were perfected at a recent meeting of the historical committee, appointed by the steering committee in charge of formulating plans for the sesquicentennial celebration to be held here next March.

Akron, Ohio, Teaches Civics By Movies Taken by Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Akron schools have a new method of teaching the operations of the city of Akron—its government and civic problems and projects.

On the screen in assembly halls at the various high schools, interesting movies of this midwestern industrial city at work are unfolded in all natural color. These pictures are not being furnished by a Hollywood movie company, but are made right in Akron by an Akron schoolteacher.

They are shown in the new visual education classes—those new and interesting classes which scoff at drowsy hours over textbooks and slow-going recitation periods.

J. Ray Stine, principal of one of the high schools, with the aid of C. C. Lovewell, civics teacher, spent the summer going about the city with a movie camera and a special camera for slides. He combed the city carefully, missing nothing that would be of educational value to his pupils.

He dwelt particularly on welfare work, tracing the jobs of "case workers" and photographing private and public welfare societies. Housing problems in the city, parks, libraries, recreation, newspapers, service clubs, water and sewage plants, safety departments were all transferred to his plates.

Not only did Mr. Stine and Mr. Lovewell take the pictures, but they also developed them and prepared the lessons to go with each picture. Classes in visual education are held every day during the week, although the slides or movies are shown only two or three days a week. The other days are devoted to studying the carefully outlined lectures to go with the pictures. These visual education lessons have been held for the past 1½ years with great success.

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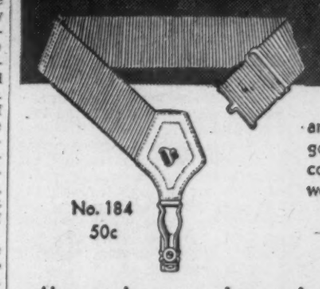

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LEWIS REX MILLER
Member of the Editorial Board and Editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor,
at the Plaza Hotel
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For information address Miss Adelaide Stedman, 575 Park Ave., New York City.
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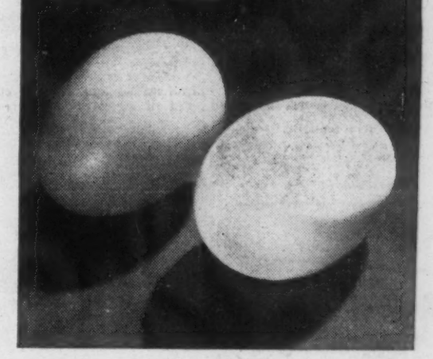

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House Urges U. S. Backing of League To Penalize Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Seeing a new order of international morals established today, with four-fifths of the peoples of the world ready to act in organized judgment on the instigator of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, Col. Edward M. House, a ranking maker of the League of Nations Covenant, pleaded for American support of the sanctions against Italy in a national radiocast here last night.

The step taken by the League represents the first law against war, the confidential adviser of President Wilson said, and its success would advance civilization "beyond the limits of the dreams of philosophers and saints."

"Today," he declared, "the League of Nations is functioning as its sponsors wished, and those of us who have watched with concern these first 15 years of its life are happy at the positive stand it is taking for peace.

"War has been here for a long time. Its roots are deep in the soil of the world's political and economic life. It is not strange that after only 15 years they have not been entirely eliminated.

"Further, the League for its success must have the strong force of world opinion back of it. But never before has an attempt been made to organize opinion for world peace on a world basis. When you consider the intensiveness of national rivalries it is not at all strange that the League's backing has been sometimes wavering and uncertain.

"I have observed that the League critics frequently have declared it dead and that, just as frequently, it has appeared to come to life again. That, in my belief, indicates that the League idea is a right idea and one that the world will not allow to die.

Historic Step Taken

"Today when the League demands of its members the fulfillment of their agreements to settle their differences without resort to war, a forward step has been taken that will be historic.

"There are many sincere people who greatly regret that sanctions are about to be imposed on Italy, but it is useless merely to wish for peace."

Colonel House envisaged in the event of the League's complete success in its efforts to demonstrate that a combination of nations can settle disputes without resort to war inducement to the only three large nations on the outside—the United States, Germany and Japan—to become members.

Consummation to Be Wished

"In this event," he continued, "war would not be possible, and there would come to pass that wish deep in every American heart—the freedom of mankind from the brutalizing practices of war."

Under a "potent" League Colonel House saw the possibility of a "readjustment of territory" by which nations with a surplus would share with those who lack an outlet for their surplus population and are without sufficient raw materials.

"There are many waste places in the world that could be developed in this way and further cause for colonial expansion at least partially eliminated," he said.

Mexico Ends Grants To Montezuma's Heirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

THE heirs of Montezuma II, last Emperor of the mighty Aztec nation, living here and abroad, will lose the comfortable pensions that have been paid them for the past 400 years by the Mexican Government, following a recent decision of the Federal Supreme Court.

The heirs had sought an injunction to prevent the Ministry of Finance from putting into effect its ruling against further payment of these pensions. The injunction was not granted.

Forestry Program Pushed in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The most comprehensive forestry program in the history of Georgia is now being undertaken here according to reports by B. M. Lufburrow, head of the state Forestry Department.

As part of the nation's plan for a 15 per cent cut in CCC camps, the Forestry Department plans to close three Georgia CCC camps. The Department will reach the end of this year with a small balance left over from the budget.

"Private expenditures," said Mr. Lufburrow, "for the timber protective organization have increased to four times the available state and federal funds to match them." He also said that the department had been alloted $62,000 for timber protective work.

U. S. Studies Plan To Remove Basic Causes of Wars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—America's official diplomatic attitude toward the Ethiopian war was being guided definitely today in the direction of long-range efforts toward the future solution of its basic economic causes.

Talk of possible American cooperation with the League in the form of an extension of the arms embargo list to include raw materials needed by Italy, was met with a cold reception at the State Department where it was unofficially insisted that this country has already taken every step which it legally can under the terms of the Neutrality Act.

A widespread demand voiced throughout the American press during the past week for such an embargo extension has had the effect of producing a re-examination of the legal question involved by members of the Munitions Control Board.

Roper's Hope Blasted

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, today indicated that the question was again under study, adding that unless there were an extension Italy would probably find the means to buy any raw materials she needs.

But Mr. Roper's expression of doubt was long ago rejected at the State Department where the conviction is absolute that no court in the land would sustain the Government if it attempted to class raw materials as "implements of war."

So certain is the State Department of such legal limitations on any further step which might help the League that policy there is now centered almost exclusively on the question of what can be done to readjust the world's supply of raw materials in the future.

Hull Points the Way

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, himself sounded the keynote yesterday when he told a foreign affairs forum he knew "of no direction in which your wish for peace could be more beneficially turned than upon the restoration of international trade and other economic activities between this and other nations."

Mr. Hull has personally accepted the theory that it is the lack of raw materials and the fear that other nations may attempt to set up exclusive monopolies which launched Italian troops into Ethiopia and which in almost every case is the basic cause of war. But he is personally unable to do more than he has done to penalize Italy for agression. She has turned his eyes almost exclusively toward the future.

Follows Hoare's Example

In taking his stand for world cooperation to settle the economic problem, Mr. Hull aligned himself with Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, who months ago sought to forestall Italy's Ethiopian venture by urging a review of the whole problem of raw material distribution before the League of Nations Assembly. The Hoare proposals were pigeonholed by the League at that time.

Mr. Hull is now taking up the Hoare doctrine and doing his best not only to keep it alive, but to make both the American people and all the world realize that the sooner the problem of raw materials is solved the sooner the major cause of war will have been removed.

Watch Symbols For Propaganda Professor Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Propaganda is being used to influence Americans in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, according to Prof. Clyde R. Miller, director of the bureau of educational service at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Outlining ways to recognize this propaganda and the antidotes available, Professor Miller stressed that shiboleths, stereotypes, name-calling and symbols were the tools of the astute propagandist. Such terms as national honor, national destiny and racial superiority are slung indiscriminately by men with a stake in the outcome of the war, he said.

Newspaper editorials and stories should be tested for such abstractions as national destiny, Communism, racial superiority and public welfare, he continued, adding that the antidote for such abstractions was specific definition of the concrete meanings or implications involved.

"Well-known symbols are the cross and the flag," he declared. "The Boston Tea Party attacked a symbol and itself became one. A parallel case was the recent Bremen incident, in which the swastika was attacked. Thus acts themselves become symbols."

The antidote for symbols, to follow Professor Miller's prescription, is to find out who uses them and for what ends.

"Make sure," he warned, "that you know the effects and implications those purposes will have if carried out."

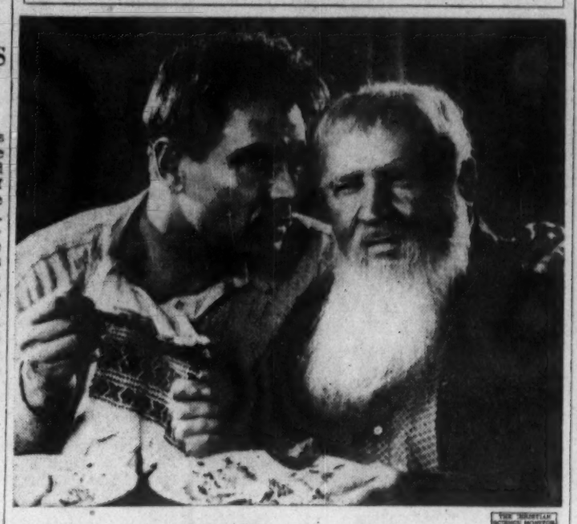
South Carolina WPA Plans Spending $49,632,876

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—More than one fifth of the cost of relief work in the State under a WPA program, which becomes effective Nov. 1, will be borne by South Carolina subdivisions in the localities in which the projects are promoted, officials announce. They point out that the 2300 projects submitted to Washington would cost $49,632,876, of which local sponsors would pay $10,647,325. It was estimated that the program would provide jobs for 100,000 South Carolinians on a full-time basis this winter.

The state program includes construction of secondary roads, construction and modernization of public buildings, development of parks, building of water and sewerage systems, construction and expansion of airports, hatcheries, preserves and sanctuaries for game and fish, professional, technical and clerical projects, and labor projects.

At the Fine Arts



Nikolai Bogolyubov and B. Poslavsky in the Russian Film, "Peasants"

What's Going On in the Arts

"Kind Lady"

A CROOK play of unusual style is "Kind Lady," which Mary Young and her company submitted at the Copley Theater last night for a first Boston performance. The play, made by Edward Chodorov from a story by Hugh Walpole, has had an understandable success in New York. Here are no shots in the dark, no screams in the storm, no clutching hands. Instead, there is an atmosphere of mental horror gradually enveloping the heroine—and the audience—through the quiet malevolence of a sinister gang.

The distinct unpleasantness of this atmosphere is counteracted by the strength of character of the victim of the plot, Mary Herries, wealthy spinster and art collector. For Miss Herries evidently is a true descendant of Rogue Herries and a worthy representative of his clan; indomitable, independent. Through an ill-advised act of charity, she finds herself imprisoned in her own house and robbed of her treasures; but through her intrepidity she is able to endure this imprisonment for several years, until she can contrive her release.

The piece is well put together, logically developed and dramatically suspenseful; altogether a superior mystery play. In performance last night it suffered from slowness of pace and tentativeness in the impersonations. The most satisfactory of the players were Miss Young in the title part and Robert Ober as the chief of the gang. No doubt with repetition the performance will take on greater smoothness. L. A. S.

Copley Society

AMY L. BURBANK is exhibitor for this fortnight at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Oils and aquarelles and drawings comprise the display.

A number of landscapes, in which she shows a preference for sloping hills cutting contours against the sky, reveal the painter at her best. She succeeds in conveying to the canvas a fresh, clear image which contains her personal excitement about the beauty of the subject portrayed. Smaller depictions of interiors are done in a more delicate manner. The painter enjoys selecting a corner of a room and revealing all the articles which fill it. She has another approach to genre, for she treats it with a preciseness which is lacking in the broader handling of outdoor scenes.

Alfred Stieglitz

Despite the abundance of photographs made each year with benefit of technical improvements, the camera prints made by Alfred Stieglitz never seem to date, or to be improved upon. At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in the Print Department, there is an absorbing display of protographs made by this pioneer. Many of them are famous, are indeed considered "classics." A few in this exhibition are less known. Included are portraits, outdoor scenes, poetic subjects of clouds, which Mr. Stieglitz chose to call "Song of the Sky." Some early prints, made as long ago as 1892, have a documentary value for their record of New York and Long Island in that year.

The portraits reveal Stieglitz's original attitude, for he could make a detail of hands or a shoe, insisting that the facial features alone do not disclose character. The many prints he made of Georgia O'Keeffe are included, in addition to a splendid photograph of John Marin. Stieglitz prints hold up well after being seen repeatedly. D. A.

Notes of the Dance

NOVELTIES of the New York season of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo which will also be seen in Boston are "Midnight Sun," "Choreartium" and "A Hundred Kisses." Of these, "A Hundred Kisses" is the newest, having had its first presentation in London last summer and been received there with critical coolness and popular approval. The scenario by Boris Kochno, drawn from a Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale, "The Swineherd," is set to choreography by Bronislava Nijinska, Nijinsky's sister. The music is by Baron Frédéric d'Erlanger and the scenery and costumes by Jean Hugo, descendant of Victor. David Lichine has the solo part, which is said to be brilliant and technically difficult, and Baronova and Riabouchinska alternate in the leading reminine role. The ballet will have two performances in New York (Oct. 18 and 19) and one in Boston (Nov. 2, matinée).

"Choreartium," a visualization of Brahms' Fourth Symphony, is about two years old, and has been well received in London. Choreography by Massine. It will have one performance in New York (Oct. 18) and two in Boston (Nov. 1 and 2).

"The Midnight Sun" is the first ballet created by Massine, 20 years ago. It was taken from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, "Snegourotchka" (The Snow Maiden). It will be given twice in New York (Oct. 18 and 19) and twice in Boston (Oct. 31 and Nov. 1).

A slightly later ballet by Massine, "The Good-Humored Ladies," libretto of Goldoni, music by Scarlatti and costumes by Bakst, is a novelty that will not reach Boston. It is scheduled for two appearances in New York (Oct. 5 and 20).

There are semi-novelties and familiar pieces for New York that will seem quite new in Boston, among them "Thamar," "Schéhérazade," "Carnaval" and "The Specter of the Rose." M. L.

A Comedy From the Soviets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"JAZZ COMEDY," which opens the autumn season at the Academy, is a portent. In this film, for the first time, the Soviet cinema has forsaken instruction for amusement. No longer, as in "Turk-Sib" and "The End of St. Petersburg," is it the Soviet's intention to make Communists of us all; it now desires nothing more than to make us laugh. And it succeeds, for "Jazz Comedy" has been a triumphant success in many parts of Europe.

It is in some ways a cross between René Clair and the Marx Brothers, and its story is of a young shepherd in the Crimea, who is mistaken for a famous conductor from abroad, falls in love with an opera star and finishes by becoming leader of a popular jazz band in Moscow. But the real stars of the film are a most diverting pig and bull, who "gate-crash" into a party to which the young shepherd has been invited. It is a pity, however, that it should have been thought necessary to make some of the animals drunk in order to add to the humor of the situation. The director, M. Gregory Alexandrov, was awarded the Order of the Red Star for his work on the film.

Pennsylvania Drops 35,000 From Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16—Pennsylvania's relief burden was lightened for the fifth consecutive week during the seven days ended Oct. 5, according to the report just issued by the State Emergency Relief Administration. A decrease of more than 34,000 persons was noted.

Re-employment in private industry was credited with the major part of this decrease, while jobs secured under the new WPA program also figured. Private employment resulted in the dropping of 9540 cases. Of these 6999 represented new jobs and 2541 increased earnings. Fraud or misrepresentation resulted in the removal of 156 cases from the rolls.

There remained in the Commonwealth a total of 417,694 cases, affecting 1,564,477 individuals. In Philadelphia the figure was 99,129 cases, or 305,117 individuals.

'Big Navy' Group Gets Hope For New Battleship Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Word from Tokyo that the Japanese Cabinet has approved a demand for naval equality in a new note to England, coupled with rumors of new British naval expansion plans, today played directly into the hand of the "big navy" group at a crucial moment in its program for the coming year.

Within two weeks the Navy Department must present its new budget estimates to the Bureau of the Budget. It has long desired to include in that estimate the cost of a 35,000-ton battleship, but up to the present has been held back by the unwillingness of the Administration to put the United States in the position of being the first of the great sea powers to start rebuilding its capital ships.

Last Battleship in 1923

Neither Japan nor Britain has laid down any big battleships during recent years. The newest American battleship, the West Virginia, was commissioned in 1923. Disarmament groups had hoped that all three powers would eventually agree to abandon the battleship entirely after the existing ships of that type had become obsolete.

It is generally agreed in political circles here that Congress would probably never have passed an appropriation for another battleship provided England and Japan had been content to let the present naval status quo remain unchanged. Further, Congress would normally be indisposed to approve any American initiative in disturbing the naval balance. Only a powerful impetus from abroad could change this situation.

Rushing New Plans

With that impetus now plainly on the horizon the navy is rushing its new expansion plans ahead. They include the new battleship and a further increase of 6500 men in the enlisted personnel in addition to the 11,000 increase which the last Congress approved. The two increases would bring the total enlisted strength to 100,000 men.

Whether the navy actually requests these two items still depends on the President. He has not yet given his approval, it is learned on high authority. If he does they will undoubtedly go into the budget message. Once there and backed by Mr. Roosevelt and a disorganized world naval situation the chances are they will go through. If they do, it will mean that the United States has definitely started a program of battleship replacement.

As viewed from here it would appear that Mr. Roosevelt's decision and the navy's hopes for the new battleship depend largely on the extent of naval developments during the next two or three weeks. If Japan is sufficiently insistent on naval equality or should England decide that she must answer the incipient threat of the powerful new ships in the Italian, French and German navies, then the argument for new American construction will be sufficient.

The existing and already approved regular building program calls for six new submarines and 12 destroyers for the coming fiscal year as part of the regular program designed to bring the navy up to full treaty strength by 1942. A request to supplement this with auxiliary ships such as oilers, repair ships and tenders will almost certainly be made as the navy is notably deficient in such vessels.

To the high naval officers, however, the most important thing is the battleship. More so than do the British, they look upon the big battleship as indispensable. There has been no disposition to accept the British contention that battleships should be reduced in size to 26,000 tons. They have been willing to abide by the treaty provisions for a battleship holiday until 1937, but if other navies are to start expanding, no matter in what categories, the American navy wants to start on new battleships.

Oldsmobiles of 1936 Have New Features And New Low Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—The new Oldsmobile has appeared in dealer showrooms at new low prices. With every proven safety feature of last year retained in the cars, local dealers point with pride to the addition of new features, increased comforts and greater economy of operation as a distinctive achievement of modern business.

Price lists were announced as follows: Oldsmobile six—Business coupe, $665; sport coupe, $730; five-passenger coupe, $730; five-passenger touring coupe, $755; convertible coupe, $805; four-door sedan, $795, and four-door touring sedan, $820.

Oldsmobile eight—Business coupe, $810; sport coupe, $845; five-passenger coupe, $845; five-passenger touring coupe, $870; convertible coupe, $935; four-door sedan, $910, and four-door touring sedan, $935.

Incorporated among the proved features of the Oldsmobile are hydraulic brakes, knee action, solid steel-turret top, and safety glass throughout. Electro-hardened aluminum alloy pistons this year give increased economy in operation and smoother, liveller performance, dealers say. Prices effect reduction as great as $57.50 in delivered costs on the eight and $17.50 on the six.

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Capitalism and Machine Age Found Most Workable Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Defending capitalistic industry before the Herald Tribune Forum, Dr. Neil Carothers of Lehigh University declared today that no other system at present "offers any prospect of a richer, fairer or more secure life."

Capitalistic industry's defects of insecurity, poverty and some exploitation are not inherent in the system, Dr. Carothers stated, and they are slowly, but surely, being eliminated.

He added that "there is no such thing as a permanent unemployment evil, technological or otherwise, no national overproduction or underproduction."

Discuss Government Problems

Dr. Carothers was speaking in a session devoted to government problems in which Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania and Ogden L. Mills, former Republican Secretary of the Treasury, argued about the extent to which the American Constitution should be changed.

Paul Van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium, speaking by radio, urged the lowering of trade barriers and the establishment of a stable international monetary exchange, and crime, the machine, exploration, and youth came in for their share of attention.

Dr. Carothers labeled as false and dangerous doctrines, economic nationalism and the impression that the machine age has solved the problems of production to bring about an age of plenty.

Sloan Supports Carothers

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, gave testimony which supported Dr. Carothers' theory, deploring the theory of accepting unemployment as a long-term problem and saying:

"The facts demonstrate that America has not yet reached the stage of industrial development in which it has the ability to produce more than its people, as a whole, would like to consume.

"As a matter of fact, we cannot materially shorten the working day even to the point where we have already shortened it, and produce the quantity of goods and services which the American people can consume."

Governor Earle predicted the inevitability of constitutional amendment, saying:

Earle Says People Will Act

"I believe that America must and will have a Federal Constitution strong enough to protect our people from the evils of economic conditions resulting from reckless unrestrained private enterprises. If the Supreme Court finds that it is not possible under the Constitution as it now stands, then I believe our people will amend their Constitution—and no propaganda from the so-called Constitution 'savers' will prevent them."

In his attack on those who would amend the Constitution "in such a manner as to destroy its whole meaning and purpose," Mr. Mills declared that "the new order" would substitute authority for liberty and government planning for individual initiative and responsibility in the name of a security "which it is least of all able to assure. Security, he added, is inherent in abundance, and planned and controlled economies under coercive governments are scarcity systems.

The Crime Question

Crime is increasing said George E. Q. Johnson, former United States Attorney in Chicago, the prosecutor of "Al" Capone. Mr. Johnson mentioned as a favorable note that the nation has become crime conscious and as an unfavorable one that "we are not making any real headway in dealing with it."

The timely and intelligent training of so-called problem children before they become delinquent will be one of the most effective preventive measures in delinquency and criminality predicted Dr. Menas S. Gregory of New York University.

Dr. Lilliah M. Gilbreth, consulting engineer, interposed a defense for the machine as the friend and not the enemy of mankind.

Paul A. Siple, Boy Scout with the two Byrd expeditions to the Antarctic, said that men no longer push into the unknown for riches but for knowledge and that some of the world's greatest explorers never leave the confines of dingy workshops and laboratories.

The importance of religion to human living was stressed by Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago.

Rockefeller Gives Fort Tryon Park and Museum to New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—"As neighbor and friend since early childhood," John D. Rockefeller Jr. has formally presented to the people of New York 'for their use, enjoyment and protection," the 69-acre park tract known as Fort Tryon Park, which overlooks the Hudson at 190th Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

Manhattan is famous for its towering man-made granite peaks; but this site, where the patriots of the American Revolution fought, is the highest of its natural ones and is valued at $5,000,000.

The park gift also includes the Cloisters, that lifetime collection of medieval art assembled by George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, and publicly acquired for general examination by Mr. Rockefeller.

Standing on the site Saturday, Mr. Rockefeller voiced the hope that the park would be made "an inspiring example of how a park can be used and enjoyed to the full without the perfection of its beauty being marred."

"Too often we Americans, carried away with the freedom of thought and action in which we have long gloried," he said, "fail to distinguish between liberty on the one hand, a priceless possession, and license on the other hand, an individual and social menace. Here is an opportunity to take the lead in a popular crusade in the interest of terminating the thoughtless abuse and in teaching the right use of our parks."

Newspapermen Ask Federal Curb On Radio News Flashes

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—A federal ban on radio news flashes broadcast under the sponsorship of advertisers was urged on the Federal Communications Commission in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Inland Daily Press Asssociation.

The move was proposed to "preserve the true news value" and "protect the listening public, which now has no means of determining whether a news broadcast is paid for and edited by the advertiser or advertising agency."

"All subject matter under the heading of news should be broadcast only as an unsponsored editorial service from the station itself to its listeners in the 'public interest, convenience and necessity,'" the press association resolution said.

The resolution urged newspapers and news gathering organizations to "co-operate in developing an equitable plan for the broadcasting of news bulletins at regular intervals as a public service in the name of the participating groups."

Such a precaution against coloring of news by advertisers, the newspapermen declared, would be in line with postal laws prohibiting newspapers or other periodicals from printing "any editorial or reading matter for which money or other valuable consideration is paid unless it is plainly marked 'advertising.'"

Radio News Broadcasts Called Newspaper Aids

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Radio news broadcasts were described by J. A. Swan and Forrest Geneva of the Register and Tribune of Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday as aids and not rivals of the newspapers. They spoke before the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

The public appetite for news is whetted by radio flashes, and circulation rises as a result, Swan and Geneva said.

"Radio won't sell the newspaper, but it will open the door for the newspaper salesman," Swan said the Des Moines paper had learned from extensive broadcasting experiments.

Much of the radio time is spent in describing Associated Press wirephotos that appear in the news columns a few minutes after the photographs are taken in distant cities, he said. Virtually all of a half program on Saturdays is used for this purpose because of the interest the pictures create.

Collegians Getting Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The employment situation is "looking up" in so far as graduates of the Columbia School of Business are concerned, Dean Roswell C. McCrea revealed yesterday. He said figures on the employment status of the class of 1935 showed 71 per cent were known to be employed, while only 8 per cent are definitely unemployed. Dean McCrea said that emphasis today was on technical qualifications.

A Woman in the News

Miss Helen Hayes
She Went to London Just to Learn About Queen Victoria

New York

ON SEPT. 4 Miss Helen Hayes sailed for London to find out all she could about Queen Victoria, as she is going to play her in "Victoria Regina." On Sept. 24 she came back, having divided the week she spent in London between the British Museum, looking at costumes and planning to have them copied, and a woman who was an intimate friend of the famous Queen, and who was willing to tell Miss Hayes all she could remember of little-known characteristics of Her Majesty—if Miss Hayes would *promise* not to tell her name to any newspaper writer. Naturally Miss Hayes promised.

Then, one afternoon there was just time to meet Charles Laughton, who said he wanted to see her for a special reason. And the reason was that he had a piece of lace about 12 inches long and three or four inches wide, which had belonged to Her Majesty; it had come to him in the winding way of such a souvenir; and now that Miss Hayes was going to play Queen Victoria on the American stage, he felt that she ought to have the piece of lace, to be sewn into one of her costumes.

Thinking Tall

When Helen Hayes was playing Mary Queen of Scots, who was the tallest Queen in English history, she had a problem. She is a little thing herself. Five feet tall and it isn't much use for her to stand on tiptoe. It didn't stand in the way of her getting the part, but a lot of people stood around with curious eyes to see how such a scrap of a woman would play a tall one, and make her seem real.

Inevitably it got to be talked about. The illusion was there, but the explanation was elusive. So someone asked Miss Hayes how she managed the illusion. "Oh, I think tall," she said, with a grin. "I push myself up in my own mind."

Now It's Queen Victoria

Well, everyone knows Queen Victoria was not a little woman. But she was wide instead of long. So now Miss Hayes has a new problem. She doesn't weigh much more than a whisper. What to do? She cannot very well *think*, well, fat, because that is to be dull and slow, and those things the good Queen Victoria never was. She could take more ice cream sodas than she has ever been allowed in her life; she could have two helpings instead of one. Still, properly the whole thing ought to be left to her; she hasn't started rehearsals yet, and part of the fun of seeing her in the play ought to be to puzzle about how she has got herself to look precisely as Queen Victoria looked, which no one familiar with the Hayes method of doing things has any doubt she will.

It was quite a trip. Miss Hayes—in private life, wife of Mr. Charles MacArthur—who loves his wife and child but was quite surprised to find himself so very early in the morning sitting on the stringpiece of the Coast Guard dock waiting to go down the bay on the cutter—had taken their daughter Mary, along with her, not too taxing a jaunt—even if it was five or six thousand miles there and back—for a young lady of five or thereabouts. Mary MacArthur really had business in London as well as Miss Hayes had. She has been reading A. A. Milne and the time had come to see the King and the Queen, and the changing of the Guard at the Palace. You really cannot stop a young lady of four or five when she has such business as that to attend to.

Mary Likes Hats

But now they were back. Mary likes hats, it seems. Holding the passports of her mother and herself in her hands, and with a beautiful blue and green plaid Scotch cap ducking over her fine eyes, she said, gravely, "That is me, and that is my mother; that is my mother, too, sitting there with her back toward you, and she has on her very best suit, and her newest hat." The very best suit, and the newest hat were wine color, and very good, too. Mary continued explicitly, "This is my newest hat; it is Scotch. Do you like it? I like it." And then, with academically critical look, "Is that your newest hat, and where did you get it?" The last of this Miss Hayes caught, and she grinned at her daughter and said, "Mary, what are we going to do about you and hats?"

The MacArthurs live in a house at Nyack which is called Pretty Penny. Presumably the allusion is to what it cost to revive it from a state of Victorian lethargy to a state of Victorian vitality. It is a curious thing, but Miss Hayes, who has foresworn the movies—though the last plaintive request from a producer for her services included tidings that he was willing to give her $85,000 in exchange—is just embarking on a radio series which is a running story, and is called "The New Penny"; it ought to be fun because it is about a young woman with her own way to make who suddenly has an orphanage dumped in her lap. And if it were not possible to continue to see Miss Hayes act upon the stage, everything one has seen of her in the past makes it reasonable to think the next best fun would be to see her as the guardian angel of an orphanage. If you had to go to an orphanage, she is the kind you'd hope would run it.

So any way you look at it, it seems Miss Hayes was justified in coming off the boat, proclaiming that life was a good deal of fun.

Gondar Once Capital

Gondar was Ethiopia's capital from the middle ages to the middle of the nineteenth century.

Veteran of 4 Byrd Polar Trips At Last Finds Time for College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—There was no Byrd polar expedition this year, so Epaminodos J. Demas, who has been transport mechanic on four of them and too busy seeing the world all his life to stop for a college education, is enrolled at New York University this fall—a 30-year-old junior in search of a degree.

Back of him are 174,000 miles of travel by the various expedients of ships, airplanes, tractors, dogsleds, snowshoes and skiis, and he comes to the classroom with Admiral Richard E. Byrd's own word for it that he is a summa cum laude in arctic aeronautical experience. However, when Mr. Demas joined the Byrd crew in 1926, he had only elementary schooling, first in Greece, where he was born, and then in Washington, D. C., and he has been ambitious ever since to get the academic training that would enable him to excel in theory as well as practice.

His first chance was four years coming, but he went on the first Byrd expedition with an armful of textbooks recommended by Dean Charles H. Snow, of New York University, for "homework" in Antarctica. He had no less a tutor there than the Admiral himself, so that when the expedition returned to civilization in 1930, he was qualified to enter the university. This was interrupted two years later by the second Byrd expedition and, although the young mechanic took his books along again, there was little time for study with things to do like hauling supplies for the men and seal-meat for the dogs, establishing bases for the scientists, including the advance base where the Admiral made his long and solitary vigil for polar data—and he was one of the party that went out in tractors to rescue the explorer.

When he came back to the business of those college credits this year, he had a letter to Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, in which Admiral Byrd wrote:

"Demas deserves to be helped, for he is a wonderful type of man. I have the courage to ask aid for him because I have seen the superhuman struggle that Demas has made to get an education, and have never witnessed anything like it."

That is how it is that he has a tuition scholarship this year, granted him by the university. The Admiral is paying for his books, laboratory fees and other incidental expenses.

Philadelphia Opens Printing Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16—The 250th anniversary of the establishment of printing in the Middle Colonies is commemorated in a special exhibition which opened Oct. 14 at headquarters of the Library Company of Philadelphia, famous private institution founded in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin. Like the reference library of the company, the exhibit is open to the public.

It was in 1685 that William Bradford set up the first printing press in Philadelphia, and rare books and pamphlets published during the half century following that date are features of the display. Some of these books were acquired by the library in the year of its foundation.

Among early colonial authors represented are Daniel Leeds, George Keith, Richard Frane, Francis Rawle, Ralph Sanford, James Logan and Lawrence Claesse.

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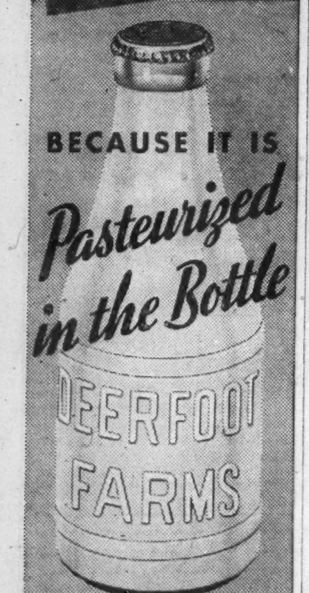

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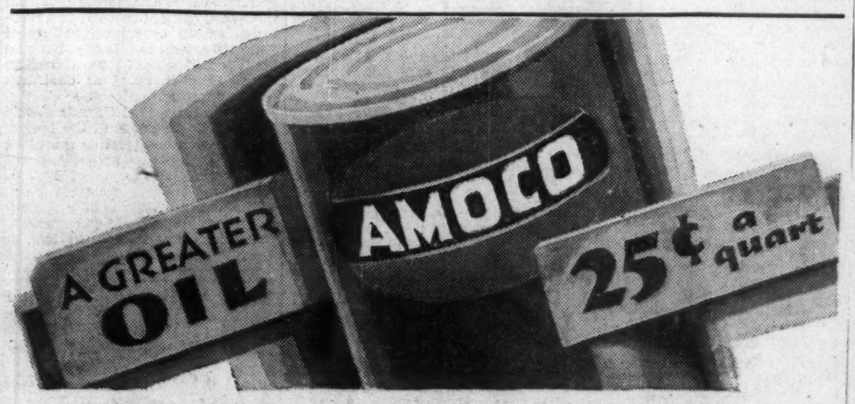

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Ethiopian Constitution, Isn't Yet in Operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Ethiopia has a new and modern Constitution, presented to the nation in 1931 by Haile Selassie, the Emperor. Although it is meager, containing but 55 brief clauses, it has not been put into force. It is a hope and not a realization. It is a check that cannot be cashed.

Some observers say that payment has only been deferred, while others assert that Ethiopia has no bank of civic responsibility with capital enough to cover even such a small check. Such commentators think that the Ethiopians are not ready for a Constitution. What the Emperor wanted was to take a decisive step toward coming into direct contact with the people, thus eliminating the intervention of feudal lords.

The long and eloquent preamble states that the Emperor, raised to the throne by the grace of God and the unanimous voice of the people, and wishing to show his gratitude to the Almighty, grants his nation a Constitution, in order that they may participate in the process of governing, the full responsibility for which has rested until now with the sovereigns, who, in view of the backward state of the Ethiopians, were justified in ruling as a good father manages his family.

Emperor Sacred

The first section provides that the succession to the imperial throne shall remain perpetually in the hands of Haile Selassie, who is the direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Article 5 states that the person of the Emperor is sacred, his dignity inviolable and his power incontestable. Whoever dares to do anything against him will be punished.

Section 2 deals with the powers and attributes of the Emperor and points out that he holds supreme authority exclusively in his hands. He calls, dismisses and dissolves Parliament, decrees laws, declares war, concludes peace, commands the army, grants titles and disposes of the wealth of Ethiopia.

Section 3 defines the rights of the citizens, which are that they may pay taxes, circulate freely unless restricted, may not be illegally deprived of freedom and are guaranteed secrecy of correspondence, inviolability of domicile and security of property.

Parliament's Functions

An appointive two-chamber Parliament, according to Section 4, is to consider bills presented by the Emperor's Government, and may advise him, if it desires. The deputies are also allowed to inform him of any ideas they may have, but cannot discuss them without his approval. They are to preserve parliamentary secrets and are immune from arrest. This very Parliament is to help the Emperor subdue chiefs who are not submissive.

Section 5, in two clauses, says that the ministers may advise the Emperor if they wish, must assemble when he orders and are to take cognizance of the laws which he decrees.

The sixth section deals with judges and in its five clauses contains only generalities and platitudes.

The one article in the sixth and last section states that there is to be a state budget.

This is, of course, a doubly meager beginning, first because the Constitution contains little more than a few generalities and secondly because even they are not applied.

However, even such a beginning is noteworthy. More than 99 per cent of the people are illiterate, all are backward, many are serfs and some are slaves, while the tribes which make up the population are organized on a medieval basis. And Ethiopia is a land larger than Germany, with more inhabitants than Sweden and Norway.

Ethiopians Cling to Ancient Religious Rites

Wide World — **High Priests Gather for Annual Fête at Zion Church in Aksum** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Is Only One of Many Churches and Monasteries in the "Holy City" of the Ethiopians, Who Cling to the Ceremonials of Coptic Christianity, Brought to East Africa in the Fourth Century

Reputed Ark of the Covenant is sheltered in Aksum, the 'Holy City'—Italy's legions tred on soil which has long traditional history.

Aksum, Ethiopia's "holy city," announced to have been formally occupied yesterday by Italy's invading army, traditionally has sheltered or still shelters Israel's long-lost Ark of the Covenant. While Rome was little more than an expanding village, Menelik, son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, is reputed to have brought the ark from Jerusalem.

Italy's modern legions repeat—without firing a shot—the seizure of a city often taken in the past because of its church treasures and wealth accumulated by trade. It once supported a thriving trade in ivory, slaves, ostrich feathers, leopard skins, incense and other African products. The last great subjugation came in 1535, when Muhammed Gran burned the ancient church and sacked the town.

Rebuilt by Portuguese

Portuguese missionaries rebuilt the church. Yet their efforts to convert the populace from their Coptic form of Christianity failed.

Out of Aksum's storied past come monuments indicating periods of great prosperity and culture, in contrast with the town which travelers for some centuries have found squalid and decadent, except for its religious interest. Stone obelisks are still standing in considerable number, with fragments of many others. The tallest one still erect is some 60 feet high. Many are carved to represent many-storied castles, with an altar at the base.

The city is also famous for its inscriptions dating from the fourth and fifth centuries. They are in Minaco Sabaean, a Giz script.

Bishop Named in 330 A. D.

It was in the fourth century that Ethiopia entered into the full current of early Christianity, when missionaries from Alexandria pressed south. Frumentius became Bishop of Aksum about 330 A. D. Athanasius, so long a fugitive during the Arian controversy in the fourth century, took refuge in Ethiopia at times.

High among surrounding mountains on the Ethiopian plateau, Aksum has a legendary history of several thousand years, set forth in the old Abyssinian Book of Aksum. The first authoritative reference to it, however, is taken as about A. D. 67, when it is recorded as the seat of the Axumite Kingdom, forerunner of the present Ethiopia.

The city has, therefore, continued to cherish its ancient religious traditions while the Roman Empire rose to its height and fell. Now a modern, Fascist Italy, sends legions that annex Ethiopia formally to the House of Savoy as fast as it has been seized.

Slamming Doors on Nations Called Risky by Economist

(Continued from Page 1)

low-standard civilization in the East and a high-standard civilization in the New World.

Europe, however, he declared, still has her victories. Against the cheapness of labor, lack of social legislation and machine methods of Asia, her workmen can still better produce the difficult goods; and against the highly efficient, costly workmanship of America, Europe can still triumph in greater expression of individuality and artistic and "creative" abilities.

Three World Crises

Dr. Siegfried saw the present crisis of world affairs falling under three heads: The crisis of liquidation of the World War, from which nations are just learning that they emerged poorer than they entered; the crisis of prices, surging up and down in 20- to 25-year tides; the crisis of Europe challenged by other continents.

Another recent speaker before the Commonwealth Club was Dr. Charles E. Martin, dean of the faculty at the University of Washington, who urged recognition of the inevitability of political change. Dr. Martin said, in part:

"What should be our reaction to the irresistible flow of time and the phenomena of change which surrounds us? We may ignore change; but this is unwise in an age of discovery, and stupid in the present dynamic world.

Futile to Resent Changes

"We may resent change and strive to prevent it, but if we try to check the forces of political evolution, a false and temporary security yields to the growing forces of destruction, with terrible consequences.

"Finally, we can realize that change cannot be ignored or prevented and that those who direct the world will inherit it.

"This road is that of political maturity; it recognizes the evolutionary forces in society, ferrets out the basic causes, and seeks to direct evolutionary forces by rational handling of basic causes. The curiosity and habits of scientists and inventors are bringing changes in the political front which we must recognize and master, or perish.

"Technology merely demonstrates what can be done and hands its accomplishment over to the social scientist as a fait accompli, leaving to society the problem of adjustment and accommodation.

"With technology overturning and upsetting political and social orders, and economic systems, the principles of statehood and the practices of statecraft must be moulded and shaped in like degree, or we will be driving an eighteenth century political machine in a twentieth century world.

"The problem is not the application of the rules and methods of science and technology to mankind, but a social control which will make possible the right use of the machine in the interest of humanity.

"The early function of government was to maintain peace and order, and to arbitrate between conflicting groups.

Many New Fields Opened

"The new function is to regulate many things hitherto unregulated and the performance of many services, direct and indirect, in fields hitherto left exclusively to private enterprise—all this in the asserted interest of all the people.

"Commerce and relief regulation are reducing the states to administrative entities, but the people do not seem to care.

"Marshall's nationalism was to enthrone the National Government as against the states; Roosevelt's, to enthrone the masses as against the vested interests. The single principle of our Government left unscarred by political evolution or by the New Deal is Presidential government. Our representative system was devitalized first by the executive, and second by the interest group or lobby.

"We have come to the time when we must realize representative government on the old basis is not altogether sufficient.

Lobby's Rights Limited

"Interest representation, if we are to have it at all, should be made dignified and respectable. The lobby has a right to be heard, but not by looking up numbers in a telephone book.

"The Executive has a right to get legislation through, but by means of his responsible and accredited leaders of the House and the Senate.

"The final manifestation of the law of change is most important—the marriage of politics and economics.

"Patriotism and state service has lost much of its spiritual and unselfish character. The man working for government too frequently says: 'What can I get out of this for myself?'

"We have developed a stateism unparalleled and hitherto unknown in our history, and it is carrying into our country certain tendencies we should think seriously about."

Eden Urges Boycott On Italian Products

(Continued from Page 1)

states. For the time being, therefore, restriction of these articles has been set aside. In the other category where key products are mainly controlled by League states are such minerals as iron-ore, tungsten, vanadium, manganese, chrome, sulphur, tin and such non-minerals as rubber and nitrates.

As regards nickel, though four-fifths of the world supply comes from Canada and the remainder from the French colony in the Pacific, a large proportion of the Canadian output is stated to be under contract for shipment to the United States, so its ultimate destination cannot be controlled by League powers. Cotton is another key product whereof the lock is to be found in Washington.

Has Big Reserve Stock

It has been pointed out, however, in connection with the proposed embargo on these commodities, that Italy has already laid in huge stocks, and that however effective the embargo might be in the long run in bringing a big scale war to an end, it would have little effect for months on Italy's operations in East Africa where the amount of ammunition expended is comparatively small.

These remarks do not apply to coal and oil which are essential both for the transport of goods in East Africa and for maintaining in commission the Italian air force and its mechanized transport services. It is understood that Italy has eight-months supplies of coal in reserve, but the question of oil is more obscure.

May Shut Off Oil

Persistent rumors circulate here that the Anglo-Iranian and Royal Dutch companies are in negotiation with Standard Oil with a view to a common agreement to shut off supplies to Italy. It is believed that it would not be difficult to bring in Soviet and Roumanian oil interests and so initiate practically an oil-tight holdup of all petroleum products.

It is reported from Basel that while directors of the great central banks meeting at the International Bank did not discuss officially the Italo-Ethiopian situation they did in conversations, according to an apparently "semi-official statement, "envisage the great dangers which the present situation comports particularly in the economic and monetary domain." Fears were expressed as to the stability of the lira based on the dimunition of the gold reserves of the Italian bank of emmission, and increased fiduciary circulation. On the Italian side it was pointed out that following recent decrees the Government has come into possession of 8,000,000,000 lire of bond shares and its credits abroad constitute an effective defense of the lira.

French Peace Moves Fail to Satisfy British or Italians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 16—Deep disappointment is felt here at the very cold reception reported to have been given in Britain to Premier Pierre Laval's renewed efforts at mediation. The utmost reserve is maintained here on the French proposals for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and all that is known is that the French Ambassador in Rome is in constant touch both with Fulvio Suvich, Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and the British envoy. The general impression, however, is that the French offer fails to satisfy both Italy and Britain.

Inquiries in Italian diplomatic quarters reveal growing pessimism concerning future Anglo-Italian relations.

See Britain Determined

It is now beginning to be realized here that the hopes entertained at first that only minor and practically ineffective sanctions would be enforced against Italy were without foundation and that Britain is vigorously determined to pursue the strongest and most unyielding policy toward Fascist Italy. And Italy, it is declared, will oppose with firmest resistance and the Italian people, it is claimed, are quite willing to accept any sacrifice which might be asked from them in this difficult period.

Blockade Also Means War

But enforcement of sanctions, it is felt here, even in their present form (without military force called into play) are bound to lead to very dangerous complications. Some Fascist writers assert today that Britain intends in co-operation with other powers to establish shortly a blockade in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea against Italy. Such a blockade, it is emphasized here, would be regarded by Il Duce as a military sanction to which Italy would reply by military acts.

In plain language, any blockade against Italy, it is stated here, would result in war between Britain and Italy. Thus, sanctions intended to shorten the Italo-Ethiopian conflict would have the opposite result of causing a European war, Fascist authorities declare.

Duce Has Two Objectives

Meanwhile it is reiterated that Il Duce, now that he has placed the Ethiopian problem in the hands of his generals will not agree to settlement until his two chief aims in Africa are fully achieved, namely: security for Italian possessions in East Africa and colonial expansion.

The surrender of Ethiopian bases and their men to Italy is thought to be facilitating Il Duce's task in some degree, but Premier Mussolini, it is stated, will not be satisfied until he has secured for Italy that position in East Africa to which he feels entitled both on historic grounds and on the strength of treaties with Britain and France.

Czechoslovakia Plans Close Co-operation On Italian Penalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Oct. 16—Czechoslovakia has already begun taking stock of its position preliminary to co-operating in League sanctions against Italy. Heads of various ministries have been consulting with Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister, in order to place concrete proposals before today's Cabinet meeting for approval.

The responsibility for carrying out the Cabinet's orders have, it is understood, been handed over to the Minister of Finance under whom customs officials will work and all exports to Austria, especially goods in transit, will be carefully controlled at the frontiers.

Czechoslovakia as a large exporter to Italy of coal and heavy industrial products certainly will be badly hit if sanctions continue long but help is expected through some method of compensations.

Canadian Youth Council Backs Sanctions on Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That Canada should support the League of Nations and aid in the application of economic and finacial sanctions on Italy, but should reserve the right of abstention in any attempt of military sanctions was the almost unanimous opinion of the Canadian Youth Council, expressed recently in a resolution passed by representatives of some 100 groups in this city. Norman Levy, chairman of the Canadian Youth Council, acted as chairman for the meeting.

It was agreed that Canada should support the Covenant of the League of Nations. The suggestion was made that to avoid the possibility of future wars, the League of Nations should set up a permanent Peace Conference to "fully investigate, arbitrate and adjudicate any economic situation deemed likely to lead to war."

Crisis in East Africa Forced Britain Away From Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Whatever may come of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, one thing appears to be now certain so far as Britain is concerned—namely a big rearmament program.

The British Government has hitherto set its face against armaments. It has, since the war, allowed itself to drop behind its European neighbors in airplanes, munitions, and in ships. But it has decided to do so no longer. Even that hitherto stern guardian of its public purse, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who in the past has pruned one rearmament estimate after another with ruthlessness, has come out on the side of the spenders.

The argument that has converted him and his colleagues in Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Cabinet, is that the collective security upon which dependence for national safety has been placed is in danger because Britain is no longer strong enough materially to make its influence felt as before in the councils of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Law and order amongst the nations, just as much as for the inhabitants of an individual state, it is held, can only be preserved if the policeman be strong. The fewer the guardians of tranquillity the more is the need for their truncheons to be heavy.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain included, intends that no question of cost shall interfere with the putting on of the requisite weight.

Speaking at Kelso, Scotland, on Sept. 21 Mr. Chamberlain made no secret of the feeling of impotence that has oppressed British negotiators at Geneva in endeavoring to prevent the war in Ethiopia.

"Throughout all those difficult and anxious weeks it has been made abundantly clear to us," he said, "that we have been gravely handicapped by the fact—the knowledge of which is widespread upon the Continent—that our defensive forces have fallen to a dangerously low level.

"That knowledge has shaken the confidence of our friends in our ability to carry out our obligations, and it has encouraged others who are not so friendly to us to think that we can be treated with indifference, if not with contempt.

"That is not a tolerable situation for a great country, and it is not helpful to the cause of peace. We should never use our forces for aggression. They threaten no one, and no one is afraid that they do. But if Great Britain's words are to be listened to with respect, if she is to make good any obligations which she might undertake, then she must be recognized to be strong enough to make good those obligations.

"The time has come now when we must face realities, when we must bring our forces up to the minimum required for our own self-respect, when we must recognize that, in this workaday world, disarmament must follow, and not precede, the establishment of a sense of security."

So Britain now is to join the nations that are fully armed. For its Chancellor of the Exchequer has spoken not only for Whitehall, but for Downing Street as well.

New Orleans Court Presses Tax Case

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16 (AP)—Half of the alleged $448,000 gross income which the Government charges Abraham L. Shushan, New Orleans merchant and state political leader, failed to report in his income returns for 1929-1933, inclusive, was laid by the Government Oct. 14 to deposits assertedly made by the defendant in four New Orleans and one New York bank.

Today's session brought forth the prosecution's first attempt to trace Shushan's alleged unreported income since the trial opened a week ago in Federal District Court before Judge William H. Barrett of Augusta, Ga.

The Government's testimony last week was directed in an effort to establish its contention that the defendant received large rebates which he failed to report, from dredging contracts performed by the Standard Dredging Company of New York for the Orleans levee board, which Shushan heads.

Ethiopia-in-Braille Prepared for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An embossed map of Ethiopia has been made by the National Institute for the Blind in London, so that the sightless can follow events in the most discussed country of the moment.

The map was produced by hammering dots on a double metal plate from which copies could be printed on thick paper. Towns, rivers, frontiers, and the Djibouti railway are indicated, and the boundaries of Italian territory have been emphasized by bolder markings. An explanatory key in Braille has been provided with each map.

The important speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, England's Foreign Secretary, at Geneva recently, has been produced in Braille, and there has been a big demand by blind readers for information dealing with Ethiopia and the present situation.

The publication committee of the National Institute for the Blind is considering the production of a Braille edition of Ladislas Farago's recent book, "Abyssinia on the Eve," and in the event of publication the author and publishers have agreed to waive all copyright fees.

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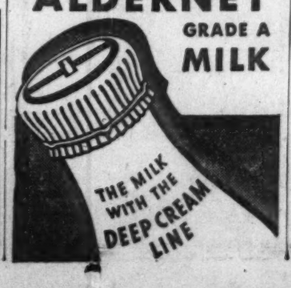

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Soviets Set Up Another Manchoukuo in Chinese Turkestan

China and Japan both watch anxiously as Sinkiang becomes new economic focus for Russian penetration; Sven Hedin maps out great motor highways through trackless deserts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Chinese and Japanese Governments both are watching attentively Soviet Russia's persistent economic penetration of Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang), the vast semi-independent province of western China. They are doubtless estimating the consequences of construction this summer of a modern motor highway system which will connect the Turkestan-Siberian railway with Urumchi, capital of Sinkiang, and other Sinkiang cities.

This highway system, financed jointly by the Soviet and Sinkiang Governments and being constructed by Soviet engineers, will facilitate exchange of goods provided by the trade agreement concluded last year. Although Moscow ignored Nanking in negotiating this agreement directly with the Sinkiang Governor, the Soviet Ambassador to China has since assured Nanking that it had no political significance. Nanking accepted this assurance, but Japan apparently still is suspicious.

Exploitation by Soviets

It appears probable, however, that the Soviet statement was correct. The trade agreement, now followed by highway construction, is evidence that Soviet state trusts for the first time are actively exploiting the Sinkiang markets, which fall naturally into their orbit, and may serve as a distributing point for Soviet products in western China and Tibet.

Russia was Sinkiang's best customer long before the Revolution. Sinkiang traders could reach Russian markets in two weeks whereas Chinese markets were two months distant.

The Turksib railway, completed in 1930, increased trading possibilities while at the same time disorders in western China almost cut off Chinese markets.

For some years after the Revolution trade was left largely to private traders. Sinkiang merchants, unlike those of European countries, still are permitted to enter Soviet Russia, sell their goods in Soviet bazaars and invest the proceeds in Soviet goods. The new agreement is designed to shift a large part of this trade to state organizations. Soviet trusts undertake to supply manufactured goods, oil and gasoline in exchange for such raw materials as wool, cotton and cattle. Fleets of Soviet motor trucks will replace camel caravans and carts.

Highway vs. Railway

It was first proposed to build a railway from the terminus of the Turksib to Urumchi. Apparently this project has been dropped for the time being, and the motor highway system has taken its place.

The Chinese Government, seeing the Russians thus capturing much of western China's trade, has considered counter-measures. They commissioned Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, to survey last year possible routes for motor highways. He found that highways could be economically constructed which would reduce the traveling time between Urumchi and Chinese markets from two months to two weeks.

But while Nanking has talked, Moscow has acted. The Soviet-Sinkiang highway system is likely to be finished by the end of this summer. The advantages already enjoyed by Russia will be greatly increased, and the Soviets will almost completely monopolize the trade of a vast Chinese region. China does not appear likely to offer competition for many years.

Japan's interest in these developments is political rather than economic. Tokyo spokesmen have suggested that Moscow is setting up in Sinkiang a measure of political control almost equal to that in Outer Mongolia, which also is nominally subject to China. But impartial observers testify that, for the present at least, the Soviets have limited their activities in Sinkiang to trade agreements.

Ewing Galloway; Wide World

Great Motor Roads Planned Through Sinkiang

Chinese Turkestan (Shown in the Map), Bordered by Russian Siberia, Mongolia, India and Tibet, Is Coming to Be Known as a New Manchoukuo, With Development on a Large Scale by Soviet Russia. Dr. Sven Hedin (Inset) Has Been Making Investigations in This Territory for the New Motor Roads. Such Development Will Mean a Change Doing Away With the Long Caravans of Camels and the Ox-Cart Freightage. Upper Right—A Typical Kirghiz Trader in the Market Place

Sinkiang Governor Refuses to Allow Control by Nanking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

URUMCHI, Sinkiang—Observers here are beginning to ask themselves whether Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), with its 550,000 square miles and mixed population, is not becoming another Manchuria, with the Russians in place of the Japanese, and the Chinese military governor, Gen. Tseng Shi-chai, in the position occupied for so many years by Chang Tsolin, who ruled Manchuria by Japanese sufferance.

The Japanese nominated Chang Tso-lin as military governor of Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese War, and helped him directly or indirectly to hold his position until a bomb killed him in 1928. With Japanese assistance, Chang Tso-lin converted Manchuria into a prosperous province, almost completely independent of China.

The relationship between the present Sinkiang governor and the Russians is similar in many respects to that which prevailed for so many years between the Japanese and Chang Tso-lin. General Tseng owes his position to the Russians; without Soviet munitions he would probably have been defeated in last year's Muhammadan revolt. He is at present economically and politically dependent upon the Russians.

The Soviets practically monopolize Sinkiang's trade; they buy its raw materials and supply its gasoline, oil and manufactured goods. The Russians are extending and improving the motor highways which are Sinkiang's connection with Russia and the outside world.

As a result of last year's revolt, General Tseng not only owes a debt of gratitude to the Russians, but the latter obtained a "sword of Damocles" to dangle over his head. The leader of the revolt, the youthful Mohammedan general, Ma Chung-yin, crossed the Soviet border and was interned in Alma-Ata. If General Tseng displeases the Russians, they need only set free this fiery young leader, the idol of the Mohammedans in Sinkiang, to start another revolt.

The Russian hold upon General Tseng is therefore almost as firm as was the Japanese hold upon Chang Tso-lin. Russian influence in Sinkiang is not far different from that exercised by Moscow in Outer Mongolia, another nominal dependency of China.

Tseng's Advisers

General Tseng has been prevailed upon to accept Soviet economic and military advisers. Despite Moscow denials, it is a fact that Soviet military experts are reorganizing General Tseng's army. There are persistent rumors that Soviet Russians are replacing the White Russian bodyguard which General Tseng has employed for several years. Residents here insist that while the bodyguard's uniforms are the same, the men in the uniforms are different. But this rumor has not been confirmed.

Last year the Soviets concluded a general trade agreement with General Tseng without consulting Nanking. This agreement provided for economic advisers and geological experts to survey Sinkiang's mineral resources. The survey has been started, and if it reveals important deposits of coal, iron, and gold, it is assumed that the Soviets will provide the means to develop them.

Nanking's influence in Sinkiang, which has been diminishing for years, now has almost disappeared. General Tseng, having defied Nanking recently and more than once, knows that he would be promptly replaced if Nanking but had the power to put him out. A new point has just come forward as an example with the Sinkiang Government refusing to allow Nanking to extend its airplane mail and passenger service across the Sinkiang border.

General Tseng is above the average Chinese war-lord in intelligence and training, being a graduate of a military academy. But he is no more a "patriot" than most Chinese war-lords; he wants to retain power in Sinkiang, and knows this depends upon Russia.

The increase of Russian influence in Sinkiang has been almost inevitable. The province became independent of China and its trade gravitated to Russia long before the Revolution. The aggressive governor wanted to establish his power firmly and develop the province's natural resources and trade; the Soviets were the logical source of help.

The few thoughtful Chinese officials here, remembering Manchuria, are alarmed. They suspect that the inexorable course of events is separating another large dependency from China. The Russians probably are not contemplating outright annexation at present; Moscow has no desire to offend China, provoke Japan or alarm British India by such action.

But Japanese influence moves constantly westward through North China and Inner Mongolia. It is hardly possible to forecast what the Russians may be impelled to do to check its growth; certainly the Soviets do not want the Japanese on the borders of their great cotton-growing districts in central Asia. It is certain they will do everything possible to prevent Japanese control of Sinkiang.

World Police Proposed for League

(Continued from Page 1)

as at the beginning of the period. During this period, the participating states should lend to the international authority all their military aircraft, submarines, artillery, etc.

If it is successful, engendering a sense of security, stimulating international co-operation in other spheres and banishing the haunting fear of a worldwide conflagration, the new organization will continue its existence on a permanent basis.

Supervised by League

The control of the international police force would be vested in the international authority. The national governments, when they have agreed to lend their air fleets, etc., divest themselves of direct control over these weapons and the personnel which operates them. Henceforward these forces become amenable to the orders, discipline, administration and supervision of the League, which will be responsible for their movements, activities and maintenance.

All members of this force would owe their allegiance to the commonwealth of states in whose service they have enlisted. They would, therefore, swear an oath of allegiance to the international authority. In the early stages it would be necessary to enlist men from the national services, but later they would be recruited directly by the international authority. The number of men enlisted from each state would be limited, their members being based on the bareme formula.

Training of the Force

In character, the international police force would differ from that of any army or navy in the past. Their function is a purely defensive one, namely, to exert pressure as far as possible in an unostentatious manner. The offensive attitude, racial prejudice and other primitive animosities would be discouraged. Attractive terms of service would guarantee a supply of men of considerable ability, coupled with the highest conception of duty to the new world order.

The organization of the international police would be divided into two main departments, the administrative and the operative, and this distinction is generally recognized in all modern military establishments. Broadly speaking, administration includes finance, supply, recruitment, discipline and other measures of routine, while operations comprise the tactical employment, training and mobilization of the forces.

The administration of the international police force would be intrusted to a board or directorate composed of expert officers and officials elected at first by the national governments but later by the international authority and presided over by a civilian chairman.

The Operations Section

The international force exists to prevent war and not to make it. It follows that this organization need not necessarily conform to the duelling establishments of the past. It should only do so in so far as such a course conduces to its efficiency.

The ability to insure prompt mobilization, for instance, will always be an imperative necessity. This proceeding involves the preparation of carefully-laid plans drawn up in advance, and the tactical distribution of the available forces.

These duties would devolve upon the general staff, which is responsible to the authority for the conduct of protective and coercive operations. At its head would be the high constable appointed by the international authority.

It is suggested that at first the office should be held by a neutral officer—an American, for example—who would be intrusted with the organization of an international force. He would be assisted by the deputy high constables of different nationalities and by the heads of the military, naval and air forces.

Headquarters and Bases

The force, unlike national armies and navies, has no territories of its own which may serve as bases for its activities. The problem, however, is not insoluble. The authors of the American Union solved it when they established the District of Columbia as the freehold site upon which they erected the federal institutions of the United States.

The headquarters and bases of the international police should be constituted as free and independent territories whose local government is carried on under the auspices of the international authority, and whose neutrality is guaranteed by the commonwealth of states. They would preferably be established in the smaller states.

The main considerations in the selection of these bases would be, firstly, their strategical position; secondly, their suitability to accommodate fleets, armies and airplanes; and, thirdly, accessibility to their sources of supply. Given these advantages, the international police will be able to develop its mobility, thus enabling it to concentrate its forces at any particular point in the shortest possible time.

Strength Depends on Needs

The strength of the international police force would be governed by the probable contingencies in which they may have to be employed. This force cannot be established until a certain minimum number of states are prepared to combine for the purpose, whose joint forces will guarantee them a sufficient margin of superiority over the forces of each individual nonmember or any probable combination of such states.

Once, however, the international air police has been established, any accession to the number of those states which have already become members of the Commonwealth will tend to diminish the strength of the force. As Mr. Oscar T. Crosby has pointed out: "Centralized force tends to eliminate all force, including itself."

One last question remains—the question of finance. The price of international sanctions may have to be paid in the "bloody sweat," tears and agony of another great war. On the other hand, they may now be purchased with a modicum of good will, co-operation and common sense, together with an annual monetary contribution toward the maintenance of the international police force. These payments will represent a tithe of the national expenditures on armaments prior to the war. Here again the contributions of the state members could be based on the bareme formula.

Conclusion

This proposal for an international police force may appear at first sight to be a revolutionary proposal. Regarded, however, from a historical or philosophical standpoint, it represents an evolutionary project. It is based upon the right use of force, the performance of the police function.

It is the first step in abolishing competition in armaments. It provides the machinery of self-defence for all law-abiding states. It furnishes a guarantee for their security, and converts the scientific discoveries of the World War into an impregnable sanction, destined to deter the aggressor from the crime of war.

It is the key which unlocks the door of disarmament. It represents the only practical policy which will effectively prevent the recurrence of international duelling because in concrete form it will embody the determination of the peoples of the world to seek justice and ensue peace.

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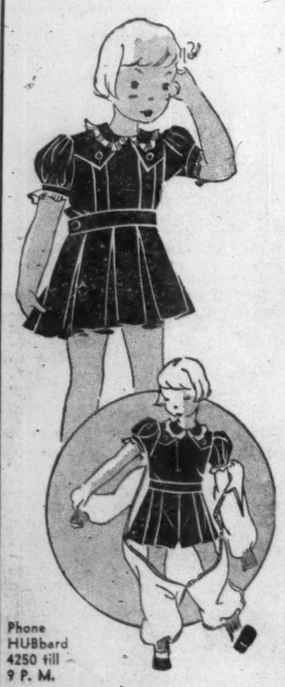

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Boston Day... Collection, Amoskeag, Election, Primary...

(Continued from Page 1)

they would be defying the law, which prohibits soliciting clients by agencies.

Amoskeag—Warehouse Has Enough for WPA Order

First flutter of excitement among Manchester, N. H., workers of Amoskeag mills over reported allotment of more than 1,000,000 yards of cloth to the plant under the WPA program faded today as a breakdown of the facts by officials revealed how little the federal award really meant. According to Avery Schiller, vice-president of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, the Amoskeag can turn out 3,000,000 yards of cloth in one week.

If Amoskeag could get the entire federal allotment of 21,000,000 yards of cloth made to date under the WPA, that would be something. But Mr. Schiller had heard that the local plant had sufficient finished products in its warehouses to meet the WPA, million-yard allotment without opening its gates to the 10,000 workers now waiting anxiously for some announcement from mill officials as to the future of the great plant.

Meanwhile, behind these turbulent scenes, the Governor's Textile Committe nears the end of its investigation of Amoskeag conditions and prepares to present its report to Gov. H. Styles Bridges, it was learned. Just now, the Governor is touring the South, telling that region of the difficulties confronted by New England textiles. He plans, it was said at Concord today, to stop off at Washington on his way North, to further impress the federal authorities with a need for action in behalf of New England textiles. The closing of the Amoskeag has considerably strengthened New England's textile case in Washington, and the Governor planned to make the most of the opening afforded him.

Even though the Federal award has lost some of its glad tidings aspect for Manchester workers, there is growing belief that the Amoskeag reopening is not far distant. With loaded warehouses, it was not deemed advisable for the plant to continue operations until it had unloaded some of its existing stock. The Federal allotment will help clear the warehouses.

Relief roles are steadily growing in Manchester, having passed the 6000 mark, highest in Manchester's history, it was learned today. More than one third of the city's population was formerly dependent upon the mills.

Election—G. O. P. Wins Victory in Essex District

Massachusetts Republicans today are back in their camp resting and rejoicing after a smashing special election victory in the Second Essex Senatorial District, which swept William H. McSweeney, Republican, into the State Senate on the wave of a 5000-vote majority.

The victory, which places Mr. McSweeney in the Senate seat vacated by the late Albert Pierce of Salem, is viewed in Republican circles as a repudiation of Governor Curley's act this year. It gives the Republican Party a 21-to-19 majority in the Senate.

Mr. McSweeney's opponent, John C. Birmingham, Democrat, fell approximately 3000 votes behind his 1934 total, when he ran for the same seat against Albert Pierce. The results in the election were:

McSweeney	15,683
Birmingham	10,838
Mrs. Annie D. Brown	343

The winner, in a victory statement, said:

"I consider my election, not in the spirit of a tribute to me personally, but rather as a mandate from the people who have shown beyond any question of doubt that they are through with the type of personal, political government and the false economic government that they are receiving today from the Democratic Administration."

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, head of the Republican Senate Committee which supported Mr. McSweeney, said:

The voters plainly expressed their dissatisfaction with Governor Curley's administration.

[What the second Essex election means politically: Page 9.]

Primaries—Mayors in Seven Cities Renominated

Mayors of seven Massachusetts cities faired well in primary elections yesterday. In Somerville, Medford, Everett, Lynn, Waltham, Pittsfield and Springfield, the Mayors were renominated. In Cambridge, the other city which held primaries yesterday, Mayor Richard M. Russell did not seek renomination, being satisfied with his post as United States representative.

In Somerville, Mayor James E. Hagan headed the field with 9967 votes. Leslie E. Knox, second high man, will oppose him in the regular election on Nov. 5. In Medford, Mayor John J. Irwin held a good lead over the second man, John J. Burke, former Mayor.

Mayor James A. Roche was renominated in Everett, but he ran second to Frank E. Lewis. Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn, who did no campaigning, headed the field with a total vote of 12,421. The second man, Harland A. McPhetres, former Mayor, polled 5772 votes.

In Pittsfield the contest was close, Mayor Allen H. Bagg receiving 5818 votes and his nearest competitor, Alfred C. Daniels, 5022.

In Springfield, where the only partisan primary was held, Mayor Henry Martens won the Republican nomination. In the Democratic primary, however, Dr. James A. Redden was running neck and neck with Walter K. Kenefick. But Mr. Kenefick has conceded the victory to Dr. Redden.

Waltham renominated Mayor Frederick L. MacDonald and chose as his opponent State Representative Thomas F. Flannery.

The only real upset was provided in the Cambridge primary, where William J. Shea, city treasurer, who bore the endorsement of Mayor Russell, ran third. He was expected to be nominated. However, the election fight will be between John D. Lynch, who polled 11,814 votes, and John W. Lyons, who received 8628 votes.

Hurley—He Gets Job In Railway Mail Service

William E. Hurley, who, when recently forced to resign as postmaster of Boston declared he was through with the postal department forever, was today appointed to the railway mail service, it was learned from Joseph Linn, assistant postmaster of Boston.

Meanwhile, courtroom No. 6 on the twelfth floor of Boston's Federal Building was transformed from a tribunal of justice to a scene of celebration this morning as Peter F. Tague, Boston's new postmaster, was sworn in by John J. Breslin, chief post office inspector of this district.

Banked against the long black and buff judge's bench were hundreds of blossoms, with great yellow chrysanthemums predominating. At either side of the bench wreaths of roses reposed under the state and national flags.

As is usual on such occasions, the aspects of a political rally were not too far in the background at the swearing-in. Marshal John J. Murphy presided as master of ceremonies. Speakers included Former Postmasters Roland M. Baker and Edward Mansfield, Richard D. Grant, secretary to the Governor, and Representative John P. Higgins. All conferred their felicitations and approval upon the new postmaster.

"I am but a figurehead—the employees do all the work," was Postmaster Tague's frank and modest summation of his new job. He receives $9000 yearly.

William E. Hurley, former postmaster, was absent from this morning's ceremonies.

[Present-day postmasters have an easier job than their early predecessors, says a story on this page.]

Harvest—Crops All in And Farmers Are Happy

New England's harvest is in.

Farmers today went about doing odd chores in anticipation of winter months. There is a cheerful whistle; a definite gleam of satisfaction over their countenances. For cellars, bins, barns and granaries are full to overflowing with apples, potatoes, grain and hay of unusual quantity and quality in this fall of 1935.

Although the waning harvest moon continues to brighten landscapes with its silver gleam, the farmer's work is done in the fields. The corn has been shocked, potatoes dug, a survey today disclosed. In the kitchen, women have put away the last of the pickling and preserving.

Happiness and contentment reigned over New England farms. With a poor start in the spring and drouth in August, farmers looked for the poorest season in years. But instead, crops turned out far better than expected.

The apple crop, pride of New England hills, practically doubled last year's yield. Fruits did exceptionally well and came up to average expectation. On the whole, general crops had a substantial gain over last year.

No wonder the farmer smiles as he looks across woods and fields decked in fall's dress of red, yellow and green.

Yes, he smiles, because a bountiful harvest is in.

City Hall—Need Urged By Building Commissioner

A swaying Council Chamber, creaking floors, inadequate gas fixtures—in fact all the drawbacks of a building 73 years old—called for thought today on Boston Building Commissioner Edward W. Roemer's recommendation that the present City Hall of Boston be torn down.

Built in 1862, the hall, he said, is woefully outmoded in all modern improvements and necessities, including sufficient fire protection. Mayor Mansfield in citing the reasons for assuming the added expense of a new City Hall at this time, stated that "if the City Hall were privately owned it would be condemned by the city."

Asked if it would be possible to repair the building and thus save the cost of a new one, Commissioner Roemer said no, that in order to meet fire laws it would be necessary to rebuild it from the ground up.

Mayor Mansfield believes that the city could build a new City Hall without federal aid almost as cheaply as it could with government assistance. In support of this he stated that the 30-hour-a-week rule for workmen would necessitate double shifts and that fewer city hired men could do the work at the same salary. No definite plans have been made, however, for proceeding without federal aid. It is considered doubtful by City Hall observers whether the city council would vote to build a new hall without government assistance.

Gifts—Public Informed On Sending Them Overseas

Boston today was reminded that Christmas will soon be here. Notice came from E. F. Bemis, head of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

While the world in general was busy with fall activities, hardly realizing Christmas is only a matter of about two months away, Mr. Bemis was engaged in sending out the recipe for sending gifts into foreign countries for the holiday.

Only two countries make special concessions on gifts, Mr. Bemis revealed. Canada allows free entry of gifts upon which the duty does not exceed $1 and during the Christmas season this tolerance is sometimes extended, he said. Germany exempts from duty gift packages received by mail weighing up to about a half pound, provided they do not contain highly dutiable articles such as watches.

Duties are assessed and collected in practically all foreign countries at the expense of the recipient. Foreign duties must be paid by the consignee to whom dutiable goods are shipped. These cannot be prepaid by sender.

When selecting gifts to send abroad, the choice of articles should be those that are not assessed too heavily by tariff laws of the country to which the gifts are going. Such careful buying, Mr. Bemis advises, saves much expense. Simply for the asking he will send to anyone who desires, a statement regarding duties on gifts in 37 nations.

Stars—Harvard Has Them All Tagged and Classified

How many known stars are there in the heavens? What are their locations? When were they discovered? What are their names?

Harvard knows and will tell, if you telephone the observatory, it was learned today.

In Harvard's files are over a half-million observations of variable stars. These records go back to 1911 when the American Association of Variable Star Observers founded their organization.

On Friday, Oct. 18, this group will hold their twenty-fourth annual meeting. About 50 amateur astronomers from all parts of the United States are expected to attend.

The half-million mark of observations was passed when a record number of 50,000 reports from all parts of the world were filed during the past year.

Holding a two-day meeting the astronomers will listen to interesting speakers as well as attend the association's annual dinner at the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, Saturday evening.

B. & M.—Another Bike and Hike Excursion

Encouraged by patronage of its first bicycle train which nearly two weeks ago ran to Fabyan, N. H., the Boston & Maine Railroad today announced another "Bike and Hike" train for Sunday, Oct. 20, with destinations at Epsom and Pittsfield, N. H. These two terminals are on the Suncook Valley Railroad, small independent feeder road to the B. & M., which runs up the Suncook River valley to Centre Barnstead, N. H. A special car carrying the Railroad Enthusiasts Club will go to the end of the line on an inspection tour.

The Boston & Maine will carry about 100 bicycles, and several tandems in the baggage car. Passengers desiring to bring their own wheels may have them checked in the baggage car without charge. The train will leave the North Station at 9 a. m., Sunday, arriving at Epsom at 11:45 a. m., Pittsfield at 12:30 p. m. Returning, the train will pick up hikers and bicyclists in Pittsfield at 4:30 p. m., Epsom at 4:45 p. m.

N. E. Council—Plans Laid For Anniversary Session

With the announcement of the annual New England Conference to be held in Boston on Nov. 21 and 22, an idea broached by a few men in Worcester reached its tenth anniversary, and accordingly the New England Council has determined to make this occasion notable.

Planned for the tenth annual conference this year are three general sessions, six state sessions and four group sessions. It is planned to have the Governor of each state preside at the state sessions which among other business will elect new directors to the New England Council.

Since there are certain current national policies in the West and South which affect New England interests, the New England Council plans to bring speakers from these districts to the conference. Among those already scheduled to speak are James M. Landis, new chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; O. Max Gardner, former Governor of South Carolina; Louis M. Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House, Chicago, and Ernest M. Smith, executive vice president of the American Automobile Association.

Dennett—Attacks Rise In Taxes on Necessities

The rise in consumption taxes, which he said doubled the burden of the poor, was assailed today by Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the National Economy League at the Hartford Club in Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Dennett, whose organization has been under attack for alleged propaganda activities, labeled such taxes as "pickpockets of the poor," and asked "how much longer will the people of the United States allow themselves to be fooled by such slogans as "Soaking the Rich" and "A greater abundance of living," when as a matter of fact the politicians are reaching their hands into the people's pockets day after day and taking from them a very substantial part of their savings and their salaries and wages?

Mr. Dennett further charged that when the average citizen purchases food, clothing and other necessities, one fifth of the prices he pays goes for taxation. He could buy 20 per cent more goods, or he could save 20 per cent more of his salary and wages, if it were not for these taxes on consumption, Mr. Dennett said.

"Inflation is already upon us, and the credit inflation that is already taking place and is being accentuated every day is a stepping stone to ultimate inflation of the currency," he asserted.

Son Buys Birthplace Of Ex-President Hoover

WEST BRANCH, Iowa, Oct. 16 (AP)—Allan Hoover, son of former President Hoover, became the owner today of his father's birthplace and boyhood home here.

A deed transfer title of the property to him was recorded at Tipton, Iowa, by Fred Albin of West Branch, boyhood friend and schoolmate of the former President, whose Quaker father was a blacksmith here.

Mr. Albin purchased the T-shaped frame house from the Jennie Scellars estate for $4500 last July. He disclosed today he was only acting for Mr. Hoover's son.

Chain of New U. S. Customs Houses Is Rising Along Canadian Border

By a Staff Photographer

Serving the United States Customs Bureau on the Canadian Border

Left—The New Station at Highgate, Vt. Center—Searching Baggage for Contraband Goods. Right—The Old Station at Swanton, Vt., Which Has Been Replaced by the New Building at Highgate

Extensive program of building expected to greatly increase efficiency of the service which for years has been housed in run-down farmhouses or hastily erected structures often far removed from the frontier.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHGATE, Vt., Oct. 16—Along the 4000-mile imaginary line which separates the United States from Canada, a new chain of customs houses is gradually being effectively linked by the United States Government.

It is an extensive program. In Vermont alone, it calls for the erection of nine new buildings, one of which has just been opened for business.

In their construction, beauty has been considered along with utility. Where former quarters were set up in run-down farmhouses or hastily erected buildings, these new customs houses have been designed with an eye toward modern architectural trends, and have received, according to customs officials, favorable comment from several leading architects.

More Efficiency

By constructing them within a few hundred yards of the border and close to Canadian customs houses, the custom houses serve the Government's threefold purpose of more efficient immigration patrol, closer co-operation with Canadian authorities in checking smuggling activities, and a better understanding of neighboring countries by neighboring citizens.

There was need for this stricter regulation of transactions immediately affecting the border. In the days when customs headquarters were located anywhere from 5 to 15 miles behind the line, it was said to be possible for undesirable persons and smugglers to cross the highway border and jog around the customs officials to escape detention.

But with this closer co-operation between the two border patrols, opportunities to smuggle articles as minute as Swiss watches or as large as Chinese laborers will be reduced to a minimum.

Nearly Pays for Itself

The customs service, according to L. B. Jones, assistant customs director for Vermont, is perhaps the most efficient branch of the service—in that it is one of the few which comes close to paying for itself. For the service, he said, only men of the highest caliber are chosen to perform the exacting duties of customs and immigration inspection.

Highly interesting were the words used by Mr. Jones to describe the service.

"The men," he said, "get to be greater sleuths than the fictional Sherlock Holmes or Philo Vance. We can spot at a glance the criminal or the smuggler—whether he is a novice or a professional. Of course," he added hastily, "we miss now and then. That's only natural."

The Look in Their Eye

"It's the look in their eye that gives them away," Mr. Jones continued. "When the traveler or immigrant is honest, he has nothing to fear from the officials. It is only when they try to hide something that it stands out all over them."

Mr. Jones pointed to the constant attempt to smuggle Oriental rugs into the United States as an outstanding example of the manner whereby persons would profit by being honest and paying a slight duty. Many people, he said, attempt to smuggle these rugs across the border when the rugs are, more often than not, of less value than the owners imagine and scarcely worth the cloth they are made of, as any customs officer could readily tell the traveler.

Tague Becomes Postmaster at Boston as Hurley's Term As 'Career Man' Comes to End

When Richard Fairbanks kindly consented to act as postmaster and to use his private homestead as Boston's first post office in 1639, he little expected that for 38 years thereafter he would "take care of all letters brought beyond the seas or to be sent thither."

Today, as Peter F. Tague takes over the office of Postmaster of the Boston Postal District in the 20-story granite federal building, he has but five years to enjoy this duty—if the law of averages holds true.

Since that day in 1639 when Richard Fairbanks became postmaster, 37 men have followed in his footsteps, but not one has held this office for any such period as 38 years. Jonathan Phillips and Aaron Hill, between 1787 and 1829, served 21-year terms each, and Ellis Huske, postmaster in 1734, held the post for 20 years. Statistics show that since 1900 the average tenure of a postmaster in this city is but five years.

Average Tenure Declines

In the nineteenth century a Boston postmaster fared better; his average term was seven years. In the eighteenth century, 11 different postmasters served Boston, an average of nine years per term.

However long he may serve Boston, Mr. Tague, as postmaster, is a marked contrast with William E. Hurley, who was forced to vacate that office yesterday. Mr. Hurley went to work at the age of 24 as a sub-carrier in the Boston post office. For 33 years he strove to learn all the details of post office work and at last, in 1931, he was rewarded. President Hoover promoted Mr. Hurley from the assistant postmastership to postmaster.

He replaced Col. Charles R. Gow. Mr. Tague, who has set foot inside the post office only to buy stamps, took the oath of office today before John J. Breslin, chief postal inspector.

Ends "Career Man's" Term

The Tague appointment, persistently opposed all this year, ends the term of one of the few "career men" in a first-class post office in the United States.

Mr. Hurley bade good-by to his employees at noon yesterday and thanked them for aiding him in getting a 100 per cent inspection rating for Boston in the last postal inspection.

In those early days when Richard Fairbanks was postmaster, and after, before a salary of $9000 a year was attached to that chair and the seat awarded to loyal members of the fold, a postmaster had considerable freedom and probably enjoyed the distinguished position. John Haywood, who followed Mr. Fairbanks, becoming dissatisfied with the post office at his home, took it upon himself to move the entire department to a building on Summer Street.

Made Their Own Rules

This act, according to history, was the subject of great controversy. For a century or more those pioneer postmasters made their own rules. Here is an order issued by a postmaster early in the eighteenth century.

"The Post Office in Boston is open every Monday morn from the middle of March to the middle of September, at seven of the clock to deliver out all letters that do come by post till 12 o'clock. From 12 to 2 o'clock, being dinner-time, no office is kept.

"In the afternoon the Post Office is open from two to six to take in all letters to go by the southern and western post, and none to be taken in after that hour, excepting for the eastern Post, and till seven at night."

Antiquarian Society Reports Additions

Members of the American Antiquarian Society meeting in Worcester today were told rather proudly by Clarence S. Brigham, director of the society, that despite its reduced income never has the society been able to report so great an acquisition of rare and valuable material as it has secured this year.

Among the antiquarian society's finds this year, secured either by gift, purchase or exchange, were writings of European voyagers and historians; productions of the seventeenth century New England press; material concerning the English colonies in the New World, especially an outstanding collection of Bermudana; hundreds of examples of pre-Revolutionary American printing; long files of Southern and Far Western newspapers. President Roosevelt, a member of the society, presented a copy of an early Canal Zone newspaper.

These old accounts, contrary to belief, do not gather dust on the society's shelves but constitute a record of American history which has proven very valuable to government, business and personal sources. As examples of the unusual questions asked the society this year, Robert C. Vail, librarian, said that the Department of Justice wished to know which side of a certain island in the Potomac canal boats passed in descending the river in the 1820's; a student was in need of material on the evolution of the observance of Christmas in colonial New England; a manufacturer came in search of an account of the invention and early manufacture of nuts and bolts; an artist commissioned to model a statue of a Continental post rider secured authentic pictures of the rider and his trappings. These and other requests which were answered testify to the society's contemporary worth.

Quoddy Project Brings Lubec 33 Miles Nearer to Eastport

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 16 (AP)—The "Quoddy" Bay tidal power project, located in a vast horseshoe separating Eastport and Lubec, is bringing this city its troubles as well as thrills, and Lubec its promise of a place in the sun.

The old is giving way to the new. Institutions such as the century-old Eastport-Lubec ferries await only Quoddy's completion to pass into oblivion as progress marches over the region once ruled by the Abenaki Indian nation.

The problems attendant on a mushroom city already plague Eastport. Traffic, zoning, water, sewerage are only a few.

In the work of harnessing tides of Passamaquoddy Bay, the place of "Plenty of Pollock," as the Indians knew it, the Government already has spent $1,000,000 of the estimated $36,000,000 needed for the unique engineering job.

Within the 40-mile horseshoe the Government plans to dam off Cobscook Bay, build reservoirs, pump and power houses, and utilize the rise and fall of Quoddy bay to generate electric power.

Along these historic waters the first American revenue cutter had its cruising ground. Capt. Hopley Yeaton, first naval officer appointed by General Washington, was assigned to halt smuggling across the narrow Lubec inlet.

The largest of the Quoddy dams, when completed, is effected to displace the fleet of boats which have carried passengers and freight between Eastport and Lubec for more than 100 years. The seven-mile roadway dam would bring the two communities, now 40 miles apart by land, within a few minutes communication by automobile.

Both expect to gain thereby in friendship and trade.

With its population nearly doubled and likely to be quadrupled before Quoddy's completion three years hence, Eastport's immediate problem is that of handling traffic.

The city's narrow streets, particularly its main thoroughfare, are jammed day and night with an influx of automobiles and trucks. State police assigned to the job of straightening out the snarl of congestion find the task arduous.

Not only in the city but roads in the "out-island" terrain, where government building of homes and construction activity mark the preliminaries of the power project, a daily stream of job-seekers and sightseers add to the traffic officers' problems.

Chamberlin Plans New Airplane Line

While it had been known among informed aviation circles in Boston and New England that Clarence D. Chamberlin, noted flier, was planning an air service between Boston and New York, not until Admiral Byrd bumped into him at a New Haven hotel yesterday with a reporter present did the news become varified.

Mr. Chamberlin, who with Charles Levine made a nonstop flight from the United States to Germany on June 4, 1927, just two weeks after Colonel Lindbergh made his New York-to-Paris hop, has already purchased four Curtiss Condor 15-passenger planes from Eastern Air Lines, which they sold when they purchased a new fleet of Douglases. Hundreds of New Englanders have ridden in three of these planes purchased by Mr. Chamberlin during the recent months as he barnstormed about this section. The fourth plane will be delivered in November. These craft are older and slower models of the planes used at present by American Airlines in its New York-Boston service.

Landings for his Boston-New York service are planned at the East Boston Airport and Holmes Airport, Jackson Heights, in the Queens Borough section of New York City, Mr. Chamberlin said. The latter air field is nearer Manhattan than Newark, where the major airlines land, and can be reached by rapid transit from Times Square in about 30 minutes.

The air field at New Haven is also being surveyed by Mr. Chamberlin as a proposed link in his service. Organization of facilities and a ground crew were about concluded several weeks ago, he revealed. While at that time he could not give details on the extent of his service he said that he had planned an air fare equal to the fare-plus-chair charge of the railroad from Boston to New York. Thus, observers believed, if he could maintain a service which was regular, though slower than present Boston-New York air service, his lower fare plan might attract patronage from the other air line, possibly cause it to reduce fares to meet competition.

Seeking Ways to Help Child Called P.T.A. Aim at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Finding new methods to develop the parent-teacher movement in Massachusetts and discovering new opportunities for service to children are the preoccupations of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, which opened its three-day session today at the Bancroft Hotel.

Mrs. J. K. Pettengill of Lansing, Mich., gave an address of welcome in behalf of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, to which the state association and local units are affiliated. "There is a three-fold approach to the parent-teacher movement to which our energies must be devoted," Mrs. Pettengill said. "Building a cultural character behind local parent-teacher units is the aim of our by-laws and organization. Definite learning and understanding of child relationships must be introduced to parents if we are to attain our aim."

The afternoon session featured addresses by Prof. W. Elmer Ekblaw, of Clark University, who spoke on "Education for Peace;" and Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the Sherborn reformatory for women, who had for her subject, "Why Children Go Wrong."

Characters from story books will make their appearance tonight at 8 o'clock in a "Carnival of Books," a pageant prepared by Mrs. Newton and Mrs. M. Donall Lerner, co-chairmen. Mr. Young will address the assemblage on "Progress—Not Change," and Prof. W. Linwood Chase, of the Country Day School for Boys in Boston, will speak on "Boys Grown Up."

Airplane Travel From Boston Grows

Airplane passenger travel in and out of Boston from January of this year to the present time has shown a marked increase over last year, it was learned from airport officials today. Figures have practically doubled this year over last. At the height of the summer season, August of 1934 showed 2343 travelers as compared to 5092 for the same period this year.

Airplanes leave the East Boston airport for New York and points in northern New England daily. There are nine planes daily flying between Boston and New York while one plane is assigned to take care of the traffic north of Boston.

Ninety per cent of the passenger travel is to New York while the remaining 10 per cent is chalked up to travel to New Hampshire and Vermont. Officials contribute the decided increase in air travel to the awakening of public opinion to the fact that air travel is safe. Also they point out marked improvement in their lines which include new planes, comfortable interiors as well as speedier service.

Winant on Program Of Cotton Convention

Social security like social credit has had the nation guessing—what it is all about and what it is hoped to accomplish. Hence, Boston tomorrow will welcome John G. Winant, former governor of New Hampshire, with even more gusto than in the past, for he will bring with him from Washington a detailed analysis of social security for the National Cotton Manufacturers Association in annual convention. The former governor will show how social security applies, in particular, to cotton manufacturing.

Gilbert H. Montague, New York attorney, will be the speaker at the association banquet tomorrow night on "Co-operation to Meet an Emergency." Arthur D. Smith, manager of the manufacture department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will speak with Mr. Winant at the afternoon session on social security. Business sessions of the association will be held tomorrow morning.

Day's Schooling in Laboratory Arranged for Brown Alumni Reunion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16—When the Sons of Brown, their families and friends come back to the college campus, Friday and Saturday for the observance of the first annual alumni day they will be provided with a scientific treat, the reception committee announced today.

There will be a demonstration of the uses of liquid air, how photo-electric cells are put to work, the oddities of sound, and how people's eyes move when they read.

Blowing Hot and Cold

The university's physical laboratories in Wilson Hall will be opened at 9 a. m. Saturday for a lecture and demonstration by Prof. Carl W. Miller on the properties of sound.

Prof. Norris W. Rakestraw will give demonstration lectures on the uses of liquid air at 9 and 11 a. m. in Metcalf chemical laboratory. How a tea kettle of liquid will boil on a cake of ice and other numerous phenomena will be shown.

Eye Behaviour

Prof. Leonard Carmichael and Prof. Harold Schlosberg will give a demonstration, commencing at 10 a. m., of modern apparatus by which movements of both eyes can be photographed when they are reading.

Use of the recently developed photo-electric cells, as applied to civilization, will be demonstrated by Prof. Frederick N. Tompkins in the laboratories of the division of engineering. His subject will be "Putting Electrons to Work." He will show among other things how sound can be changed into energy, arranged to turn laboratory lights on and off.

Austria Prospers In Renewed Tide Of Tourist Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALZBURG, Austria—Austria's prosperous 1935 tourist season, said to be the best for seven years, means a great moral and economic triumph for the country, according to Dr. Franz Rehrl, governor of the province of Salzburg.

The financial effect of the tourist season is thought to have covered two thirds of the adverse trade balance, thus practically compensating the German boycott which practically forbade German tourists from going into Austria.

Dr. Rehrl stated that well over $300,000,000 had been invested in foreign tourist trade facilities in Austria.

Some 12,000 hotels, inns and Alpine chalets, accommodating 360,000 persons, have been modernized. State railways have been electrified and a 5000-mile system of motorbus service has rendered remote beauty spots easily accessible.

Ethiopian Calendar

The Ethiopian calendar divides the year into 12 months of 30 days each, followed by one month of five days (six in leap year).

Socialist Soap Box Gives Place to School Football

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Socialist Party in New Britain has decided that football and politics do not mix. Along with an announcement that the party had decided to abandon its Saturday afternoon street corner rallies, due to poor attendance, the Socialists issued the following statement:

"Football games seem to be more important to the voters and taxpayers in New Britain than information concerning the economic future." The New Britain high school team was voted the mythical state championship last year and is undefeated this season.

Author Describes Danton As Beaten but Unbought

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Danton is described by Hermann Wendell, German author, whose biography of the French leader has just been published by the Yale University Press, as a victim of mudslingers who eventually undermined his career.

Danton never changed his direction, despite the chaos and the tremendous pressure from various groups during the French Revolution, the author says. According to his analysis, Danton "cheated cheaters—those who tried to buy Danton."

Five Connecticut Towns Reject Grants From PWA

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—William J. Farley, Connecticut PWA administrator, said last night that five towns in the State had rejected PWA grants which had been approved for them. He refused to name the towns or to reveal the reasons for the rejections.

Mr. Farley said it is now up to Washington authorities to transfer funds allocated these five towns to other Connecticut communities on the "B" list which he defined as towns where projects have been approved but no grants made as yet.

Curley New Deal Gets Jolt in G. O. P. Victory

Massachusetts Republicanism possesses a "Charles F. Risk" of its own today. The original Charles F. Risk, Republican, recently gave the national New Deal a bad jolt by winning a special congressional election in Rhode Island and smashing a 1934 Democratic majority in doing so.

Yesterday, William H. McSweeney became the Massachusetts "Risk" by winning the special state senatorial election in the Second Essex District to fill the seat of the late Senator Albert Pierce, Republican.

Although there is no real comparison between the Rhode Island situation and the Massachusetts contest, the Massachusetts G. O. P. is looking upon the McSweeney victory as a sharp repudiation of the Curley "New Deal," just as some Republicans viewed the Risk victory as a telling attack on the Roosevelt Administration.

Throughout the campaign the real issue was Curley, and therefore the Republicans are certainly entitled to claim the results a turn against the strategy which has placed the Executive Council and state machinery completely under gubernatorial control.

The Democrats actually lost considerable ground in the second Essex district, as Mr. McSweeney piled up a 5000-vote margin over John C. Birmingham, the Democratic candidate, whereas in 1934 Senator Pierce won from Birmingham by only 4000 votes. Mr. McSweeney did this even though about 5000 fewer votes went to the polls.

* * *

Governor loses favor

At this point it appears that the Governor himself has lost quite a bit of favor in the district and undoubtedly he would lose the district himself by a sizable margin, if he were running today. There seems no other conclusion possible, inasmuch as, with Curley the issue, Birmingham ran approximately 3000 votes behind his 1934 total.

The result also serves to bolster the argument of Republicans and not a few Democrats that the Governor has lost strength in Massachusetts despite his bond issue work. It serves as a possible warning that Governor Curley must be less dictatorial in his policies for the next year, if he wishes to retain the favor of Massachusetts voters.

Restores Old Majority

As far as the State Senate is concerned, the McSweeney victory restores to the Republicans their old 21-to-19 majority, which ordinarily would serve to keep Senate control in the hands of the G. O. P. But with the possibility Senator James G. Moran, Republican president, might continue to switch to the Democratic column in a tough fight and with the allegiance of Senator William A. Davenport of "Haigisville" somewhat uncertain, the Republicans are not too firmly in possession of the Senate.

However, they are in the driver's seat in regards to redistricting the 40 senatorial districts of the State. The State must be redistricted in 1936. If the Democrats had won the Essex election they would have pulled up even with the Republicans, with 20 seats Republicans and 20 Democrats. By working on Senator Moran or Senator Davenport they might have prevailed upon one or the other to vote with them and then they would have been able to gerrymander the State and assure the Democrats of a good proportion of the senatorial seats. It seems inconceivable that Senator Moran or Senator Davenport would have switched in such a contest, but they might have.

Safe for Republicanism

Now it seems certain, after the way the Essex election went, that the Republicans will be in command of the redistributing work and will be able to make Massachusetts "safe for Republicanism" as far as the Senate is concerned.

The McSweeney victory will result in blocking other of the Governor's pet measures, because, if the Republicans can manage to make Senator Davenport hew to the Republican line, they can deadlock any issue with a tie vote, even if Senator Moran joins the Democrats. The next legislative session, therefore, will be one close fight after another.

Undoubtedly, the 1936 session will be productive of fewer liberal laws than the last, which set a record in that respect. The conservative Republicans are certain to block numerous Democratic measures, such as those to make easier municipal ownership of lighting plants, labor legislation and pet liberal bills.

May Oust Moran

The 1936 session may open with a struggle upon the part of some Republicans to oust Senator Moran from the presidency. "Dictaphone Dick" Grant, the Governor's secretary, in a recent radio address, charged that Senator Henry Parkman Jr. exacted a promise from Senator McSweeney to "vote for Parkman" for the Senate presidency. But this is considered doubtful by many.

At any rate, there is a feeling among some Republicans that Senator Moran might as well stay on the rostrum, so that he may shoulder the blame which may result from the next session. The chair will not be an easy throne and Senator Moran, before the session ends, may wish that he never took up the gavel. And he is certain to have much to explain when he seeks re-election in 1936. Edgar M. Mills

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Boston première of drama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:40.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Peasants," latest Soviet film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Also "The Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony.

EXETER—"Cowboy Millionaire." 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "The Irish in Us." 3:30, 6:30, 9:15. Tomorrow: Edmund Lowe and Karen Morley in "Thunder in the Night." Also "Here Comes the Band," with Ted Lewis and Virginia Bruce.

BOSTON—"King Solomon of Broadway," with Edmund Lowe. 10:48 a. m., 1:44, 4:40, 7:36, 10:32. Henry Armetta in person, also Mlle. Renee Villon. Tomorrow: Charles Farrell in "Fighting Youth." Also Les Marcus' Continental Revue.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Burns and Allen, Amos 'n' Andy, Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Bill Robinson and Ray Noble. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:27. "Wanderer of the Wasteland." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini and Anita Louise. Fenway, 2:05, 4:44, 7:23, 10:02. Paramount, 10:28 a. m., 1:14, 4, 6:46, 9:32. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "Little America." Fenway, 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount, 9:31 a. m., 12:17, 3:03, 5:49, 8:35. Tomorrow: "This is the Life." Featuring Jane Withers, Sally Blane and others. Also "Personal Maid's Secret."

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Last Days of Pompeii," 10:33 a. m., 12:46, 3:03, 5:18, 7:33, 9:48. Also seventh issue of "March of Time" and colored cartoon.

METROPOLITAN — Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 10:07 a. m., 1:08, 4:08, 7:10, 10:11. Stage: Jimmy Lunceford and his Harlem Band, Sevitzky's orchestra.

UPTOWN—"Page Miss Glory." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Heart Is Calling." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Redheads on Parade." 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Alias Mary Dow." 2:15, 5:12, 8:09.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Happy Butterflies," cartoon. "Light of Love." "Forward Pass" sport reel, the Three Stooges in "Restless Knight." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Old Dog Tray," a Terrytown cartoon. Color comic strip of "Mutt and Jeff." Sport reel. "Taming the Wild."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." State, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Orpheum, 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Atlantic Adventure," with Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Langdon.

TREMONT—Wm. Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight." Also "Java Head." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY—"Sorrell and Son." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "It's a Gift." 1:55, 4:55, 8.

Other Events

BRIGHTON MEN'S CLUB—Annual Ladies' Night; talk by Allen A. Stockdale, D. D., Minister of the First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., on "The New Enthusiasm." Brighton Congregational Church, 8:

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION—Illustrated talk by Mrs. Susan H. Woodruff of New York on "The Soviet Union in Pictures," public invited, Myer's Hall, Tremont Temple, 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE —Talk by W. Duncan Russell, executive director of Boston ERA Music, Drama and Recreation Projects, and secretary of City Wide Emergency Commission on Health and Recreation, on "Recreation in the Community," with Dorchester Center Community Orchestra and Dorchester-Mattapan Community Orchestra, Dorchester School Center, High School for Girls, Codman Square, 7:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA AND VAUDEVILLE — English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street, South End, 7:30.

BOSTON CIVIC THEATER—"The Private Secretary," Brighton High School Center, Warren St., near Cambridge St., 7:30.

ERA MIXED QUARTET—From South End Community Chorus, in co-operation with Boston Common Tercentenary, Frog Pond, Boston Common, 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE — With ERA Orchestra, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 9.

NATURE STORIES—Talk with bird imitations by Philip W. Geer; also ERA orchestra and vaudeville, Tyler St. Municipal Building, 118 Tyler St., South Cove, 8.

ERA CHORUS—Outer South End Community ERA group, 60 Vernon Street, Outer South End, 9.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — Dinner, New England Confectioners' Club, 6:30; meeting, American Institute of Accountants, ballroom, 8.

HOTEL TOURAINE—Meeting, Sigma Alpha Chi Sorority, 7:30.

POPULAR QUARTETS—Competition and demonstration, with dances and period music, Frog Pond on Boston Common, 7:45.

CONFERENCE ON PREACHING—Talks by Charles Nathaniel Arbuckle and Paul Scherer, auspices Boston University School of Theology, Copley Church, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 7:30.

Tomorrow

HOTEL TOURAINE — Meeting, Women's Charity Club, 10:30; luncheon, Lions Club, Castillian Room, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Guidance to Textiles II by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

BOSTON CIVIC STRING QUARTET—In co-operation with the Boston Common Tercentenary, 9 Park Street, 3.

COPLEY-PLAZA—Meeting, luncheon, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, 12:30; convention, American Institute of Accountants, meetings, all day.

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Work on Cape Cod Canal Wipes Out Old Landmarks

Widening and deepening of channel to take craft of all kinds spells removal of many old structures some of which are associated with the early history of the Cape.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNE, Mass., Oct. 16—Landmarks memorable for generations in this little Cape Cod village, founded during Pilgrim times, today began to fall before the march of progress as the federal government's $5,000,000 project to widen and deepen the Cape Cod Canal from Sandwich to Buzzard's Bay got under way.

This project will make possible a waterway that can accommodate larger vessels, including battleships and even ocean-going liners, and will eliminate the present necessity of one-way-at-a-time traffic, with its attendant delays. It is expected to increase three-fold the volume of shipping through the canal.

Canal Urged in 1698

When the canal is finally expanded to take care of present and future demands of commerce, it is pointed out, the climax will have been reached in the battle to escape the rigors of ocean travel in Atlantic seaboard shipping. It is a struggle that began as early as 1698, when a committee was appointed by the Massachusetts General Court to consider a place for a passage through Cape Cod from Barnstable Bay to Manomet Bay.

This widening process eliminates the present road which skirts the easterly side of the canal, necessitating the building of a new highway. In the path of this proposed highway lie several old houses in Bournedale, chief among which is the home of Nathan B. Hartford, former chairman of the board of selectmen.

More Than 125 Years

The Hartford house is more than 125 years old, and has remained in the possession of one family for the full century and a quarter. It stands next to the site on which the first house in Bourne was built, back in days when some of the Pilgrims separated from the settlement at nearby Plymouth to begin their own colony.

In addition to passing over these two sites, the new highway will necessitate removal of an elm tree, said to be the oldest and largest on the Cape. It towers tall above the surrounding buildings, and its branches almost sweep the ground. It has a girth of more than 17 feet.

Straight through the open door of the old Manamet Iron Works, also in Bournedale, passes the route of the proposed highway. The factory, built in 1820, has been used for many purposes. It was erected originally to manufacture iron from bog ore, which once abounded in the area where the canal now is.

State House Columns

In this factory were cast the columns for the old State House after the fire of 1818. From it came the iron used in the construction of the Concord Reformatory, and all the iron for New England's early railroads.

Later the factory was purchased by the Deeming Jarvis Glass Company, which also had a plant at Sandwich. Here some of the famous glassware, known as Sandwich glass, was manufactured. This glassware today is highly prized and commands respectable prices in antique markets.

In the days of the glass company, wood was used exclusively for the fires. In fact, the huge amount of virgin forest all over the Cape section, where stub pine now grows, furnished the early Cape Cod residents with one of their most important occupations—wood-cutting. Some of the trees they took from the forests reached a width of 30 inches.

Two Shipyards

At the time there were two shipyards there, one at Monument Beach and one at Sagamore Hill. From the forests came the natural bows essential to early shipbuilding.

The changes so far enumerated have all been on the easterly side of the canal. On the westerly side, other landmarks are destined to pass. Among them is the removal of the old Keith Car Company plant. In this factory were manufactured cars for passenger trains. The whole plant, which has been virtually closed and an eyesore to Cape Codders for many years, is to be torn down. With it may go the company houses, erected for factory workers.

Natives of Bourne used to call this row of identical company houses "Rainbow Bend," because of the fact that each house was painted a different color. Originally they all were painted white. But as employees found it difficult to unlock the right door at night, each house was given a separate color, ranging anywhere from shell-pink to baby-blue.

All Along the Way

All along the 12-mile sides of the canal, transformation is coming. In one place a spur of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will have to be moved back to allow for the widening.

In another, where operations are already under way, the banks of the canal will be brought close to the building which now houses the relics of the Aptucxet trading post in Bourne.

It was to this trading post that Dutch traders from New Amsterdam came up the old Manomet River to meet and exchange commodities with the Pilgrim Fathers who had come by land from Plymouth. Here the Dutch introduced to the English at New Plymouth the use of wampumpeake, which for so many years was legal tender in business transactions throughout the Colonies.

The government's project will erase the old landing place of the trading post, and will approach close to the old spring which supplied fresh water to the thirsty up to the time when the canal was built in 1908.

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Nathan Hartford House at Bournedale, in Path of Cape Cod Canal Widening. Upper Right—One of Largest Elms in Massachusetts, to Be Removed to Make Way for New Cape Cod Highway. Lower—Steam Shovel at Work in Widening Canal at Bourne.

Old South Forum Picks Kaltenborn To Open Season

Boston's 1935-36 forum season, inaugurated last Sunday by Ford Hall, gathers full speed on Nov. 3 when the Old South Forum opens its twenty-first season at the Old South Meeting House, one of Boston's most famous historical landmarks.

H. V. Kaltenborn, author, editor and news commentator, will open the Old South season with an address on "Europe Views America." Among the speakers scheduled to address the Old South meetings this year are Prof. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard University, Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and George E. Sokolsky, writer.

The program this year, which includes forums on education, literature, labor questions, international relations and politics, is typical of the series given at the Old South Meeting House since 1916.

Forum's Early Days

The Old South Forum started on Feb. 6, 1916, eight years after George W. Coleman, father of the forum movement, established the Ford Hall Forum. Mr. Coleman was instrumental in setting up the Old South meetings, for it was he and Richard W. Hale, treasurer, who worked out the details of the venture.

The Ford Hall meetings had been running eight years, when the Old South Association decided that the forum presented the best means for making the Old South Meeting House of greater service to the people of Boston.

The Ford Hall Forum had attracted the more liberal and radical groups in Boston. The conservative elements, on the other hand, had no place where they could hear and question leading speakers on important subjects. Both Mr. Coleman and Mr. Hale believed that the conservatives should be extended the opportunity of public forums. So they inaugurated the Old South series, which has become to the conservatives what Ford Hall is to the liberals, a meeting ground where various social problems may be debated and thrashed out.

Historic Background

Those who attend the Old South series undoubtedly do not realize how close Boston was at one time to losing the old South Meeting House altogether.

The meeting house played an important part in Boston's pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary history. Here the Boston Tea Party started. Here Washington stopped for a moment while in Boston in 1776. And yet, when the church group, which held its services in the Old South Meeting House, moved to Back Bay, it was sold on the promise that it would be torn down within a month, according to Mr. Hale.

The reason for this procedure was that the church group feared rivals might take possession of the old meeting house and constitute "unfair competition."

But Boston would not permit destruction of the meeting house, which had meant so much to the city historically. The citizens protested so strongly that a special corporation, called the Old South Association, was formed to take over and preserve the shrine. Along with the building came a heavy mortgage.

State Aided Work

By 1916, the mortgage was paid off, with the help of the State, which agreed to pay the last $10,000 of debt. The rest of the mortgage had been paid off through rentals on the land and basement of the meeting house. These rents still continue and are used to help in defraying the cost of the forums and other work of the Old South Association.

After the debts were all paid, the association decided that the meeting house should be of greater service to the public and started the forums as a means of serious adult education. The first forum series included five meetings. The program has now been expanded to include 20 forums annually.

Other Works of Od South

The forums are by no means the sole work of the association. It maintains the meeting house as a museum and a place for meetings of public, historical, memorial, educational, charitable and religious character. Typical of the use to which the meeting house has been put are the Daughters of the American Revolution meetings, the memorial meetings for Sacco and Vanzetti and the annual classes of the state university extension service.

Annually, through funds left by the late Mary Hemenway, the association conducts an American history essay contest. Prizes are offered to graduates of the Boston public latin and high schools for the purpose of increasing interest and knowledge of the country's history.

The Old South Work, which conducts the essay contest, also presents annually on Washington's birthday a lecture on Washington by noted speakers.

New Hampshire Has Trouble In Raising Cash for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16—Despite apparently present serious need for extra funds with which to continue relief, it appeared doubtful here today whether it will be possible to call a special legislative session to consider the matter. Gov. H. Styles Bridges is expected to seek a ruling from the Attorney General this week as to proper procedure to follow.

The basis for objecting to a special session is twofold, the expense incurred, and the uncertainty as to the length of time required to pass relief legislation and the possibility of limiting deliberations to that subject alone.

The New Hampshire deliberative body, largest of its kind in the world, numbers approximately 440 in both branches. Getting them to Concord, and with other incidental expenses, such as salaries, printing and contingent expenditures, would entail an expense of approximately $7500 a day. The New Hampshire statutes limit the duration of a special session to not more than 15 working days, and with the State running behind its schedule of expenditures for relief, the question is as to where the appropriation is coming from, other than by bond issue.

At the present rate of outlay, it has been estimated by the State Board of Welfare that the entire appropriation intended to suffice until July 1, 1936, will have been exhausted by Thanksgiving, leaving a balance of at least seven months before another year's appropriation is available.

* * *

New Taxes Proposed

Progress was resumed today in a proposed suggestion from the State Tax Commission for raising additional revenue for carrying on the affairs of state. Every proposal advanced by Governor Bridges during the session of the Legislature some months ago was dismissed with negative action. These included a general sales tax, an increased poll tax and graduated inheritance tax.

As a result of a study of several months the State Tax Commission believes the best way to increase the State's income is by levying a 3 per cent tax on all incomes in excess of $1200 and $1800 for married and single persons and a general 2 per cent sales tax. An estimated income from both sources would produce $2,871,000 a year under present conditions.

The entire program suggested by the Tax Commission depends upon the readiness of the State's lawmakers to enact favorable legislation.

* * *

Work relief jobs start

The first step in the state WPA program was taken today. It came in an announcement from Frederic E. Everett, state highway commissioner. Nearly 1500 men are to be given steady employment on the state highways until next July he announced. A million dollars has been allocated to the projects and more will be available as soon as grade crossing elimination is begun. Not more than eight hours a day or 130 hours a month is to be given each person. Work is to begin immediately and labor is to be drawn from the relief rolls.

This is one of the projects which has irked the State Highway Department because of lack of instructions as to when, where and how to begin.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

5:00 **WBZ, Forum of Current Problems:** speakers.
7:45 **WEEI, "Militant Americanism," Arthur J. Ruland.**
8:00 **WBZ, "Rendezvous":** Ralph Kirbery; Jane Williams; trio; orchestra.
8:00 **WNAC, Cavalcade of America:** Franchot Tone; players; soloists; orch.
8:30 **WNAC, Burns and Allen;** Ted Husing; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
9:00 **WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano;** chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 **WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors":** Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury."
9:00 **WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight";** Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 **WBZ, Warden Lawes in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing":** sketch; orchestra.
10:00 **WBZ, Carnegie International Exhibition of Contemporary American and European Paintings:** Homer St. Gaudens; Colin Gill.
10:00 **WEEI, Frank Crumit;** Conrad Thibault; Georgia Burke, actress; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 **WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.**
10:30 **WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra.**
10:30 **WAAB, Russian Art Orchestra.**
11:15 **WAAB, "Public Opinion":** address, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Massachusetts, "Tariff Effect on the Farmer."

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Forum on Current	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"...	Sports Matinee....
5:15	Problems: talks....	Gang: variety....	Football school....	Sports Matinee....
5:30	"The Singing Lady",	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong".	Sports Matinee....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Pg. Son of Fire....
6:00	News; Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Magoogie Family....	News; feature....	Sport comment ...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Music; quartet....	State House talk..	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Popeye" sketch..	Soloist; quartet...	Voices," sketch...
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Healy Stamp Club...	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music ..	Political talk.....
7:30	"Lum and Abner"...	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch..	Eddie Dooley.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Studio speaker....	Boake Carter, news	Nat. convention.
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Sons of Italy....
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily," dramatic sk:	America; drama .	Boy from Ireland
8:30	"House of Glass";	String or.; soloists	Burns and Allen;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	Three Merry Men..	Ted Husing; orch.	dramatic sketch
9:00	John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons; chorus;	Stevens's Orch....
9:15	and His Neighbors'..	night: Fred Allen	Kostelanetz Orch.	Heywood Broun....
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	"Six-Gun Justice";	"Sinfonietta"; or.
9:45	Sing," sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	dramatic sketch .	News Service.....
10:00	Carnegie Exhibition	Frank Crumit; so-	Bud Gluskin's	"Husbands and
10:15	of Paintings; talks.	loists; orchestra .	Orchestra; soloist.	Wives"; feature ..
10:30	Hearst Throbs of the	Ray Noble and	Dramatized news..	Russian Art Orch-
10:45	Hills; sketch.....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	estra concert....
11:00	Reports; news;	Joe Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Dailey's Orchestra
11:15	Rines's Orchestra ...	Sports; music.....	Delange's Orch....	"Public Opinion"...
11:30	Luigi Romanelli and	Jesse Crawford,	Jimmy Lunceford	Johnny Hamp and
11:45	his orchestra.....	organist	and his orchestra	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: high lights at National Dairy Show, St. Louis

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:15 WBZ, Forum on Current Problems: symposium on propaganda.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon": comedy; songs; melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Hour: David Freedman; Todd Duncan and Anne Brown; Richard Rodgers; Gloria Grafton
8:15 WNAC, "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:20, 9:30, WBZ, Forum on Current Problems: symposium on government.
8:30 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WAAB, "Tom Terriss, the Adventurer": talk and sketches.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC, "To Arms for Peace": talk, Gen. Hugh Johnson; Richard Bonelli, baritone; sketch; chorus; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Edith Lorand's Gypsy Band; Bob Burns; Helen Jepson; Durelle Alexander; King's Men.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.

Socialists Defend Dartmouth Play

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16 (AP)—The New Hampshire Socialist Party and Civil Liberties Union protested today to state American Legion officials against any condemnation of presentation of "Waiting for Lefty" by Dartmouth College students.

Charles R. Hill of Sutton, Socialist state organizer, in a letter he said he had sent to Ernest Bell of Keene, state legion commander, said Legion protests against the play were "making your organization ridiculous in the eyes of all thinking citizens."

National legion officials have asked state legion officers to attempt to prevent presentation, alleging "Waiting for Lefty" is a communistic production dealing with a taxicab strike in New York City.

Transfer Force From Litigant To Law, Angell Says

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—Sir Norman Angell, British authority on world affairs, defined the cause of war as the "failure of otherwise educated people to see where force belongs."

Lecturing at Connecticut College for Women, yesterday, he said that peace can be brought about if nations will pool their power to provide security.

The speaker declared that civilization to endure "must put force behind the law and not behind the litigant" and said there is no reason for the United States to become involved in European affairs.

Judge Subordinated

"Every nation claims its right to defense," he said. "The British say that the greatest interest of their empire is peace. They believe that the sure road to peace is to be stronger than anyone likely to attack them, forgetting that by asking for the right of defense by superior power they deny the same power to another. Thus force is made the instrument of the litigant instead of the instrument of the judge.

Inventing Methods of Peace

"Let all the nations agree to put their united force behind the law that there shall be no more war. Pooling their power to provide the security which comes from collective protection will bring peace. There is no reason why the United States should become entangled in European affairs, to be sure, but if you don't want entanglements, make some contribution which does not entangle you. If you reject the present methods of peace, invent your own."

Days of Whale Oil Lamps Recalled By 125th Anniversary of Chandler's

When Thomas Brewer opened a dry goods establishment on the north corner of Boylston and Washington Streets in 1810 he little thought that his small emporium, with such "conveniences" as tallow candles and whale oil lamps, was to be the foundation of one of Boston's most famous stores.

But such was the case. And that is why Chandler & Co., present-day successor to Brewer's firm, is celebrating its 125th anniversary this week. Chandler's has grown with Boston from the time it was a small, provincial community of about 30,000 inhabitants to its present place as the country's ninth largest city.

Such names as John Quincy Adams, Jonas Chickering, the famous piano manufacturer, as well as the families of Frothingham, Sturgis, Amory and Loring have appeared on the roll of customers. From the outset Thomas Brewer designed his enterprise to cater to the "quality trade." His advertisement of "one lace dress" in a newspaper in 1811 marked the first importation of a ready-made gown.

Through successive administrations, the store continued his policy. When gas supplanted oil as a means of lighting, Chandler's was one of the first shops to install the necessary new equipment. The same thing occurred when electricity replaced gas. Chandler's also installed the first elevator, in Boston, in its building.

The store has moved several times since its establishment in 1810. From the original site, it was removed to West and Washington Streets and sometime later to Summer. Only a short time before a great fire swept the Summer Street district, Chandler's moved to Winter Street. In 1905, the establishment was located near its present site on Tremont Street, and a few years ago the 11-story building on the corner of West Street was taken over.

A. Barry Bacon is the president of Chandler's and George Hansen is the firm's treasurer.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight with lowest temperature near 40 degrees; Thursday generally fair and slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh north to northeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and slightly colder with heavy frosts tonight.

Vermont: Fair tonight, Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly colder tonight, probably light frosts in the interior; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder tonight, probably light frosts; Thursday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds shifting to northeast over the south portion; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	61	Minneapolis	62	68
Bermuda	72	80	New Orleans	72	86
Chicago	48	58	New York	48	66
Denver	46	82	Norfolk	58	72
Helena	40	46	Philadelphia	46	70
Jacksonville	74	82	St. Louis	60	82
Kansas City	68	86	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	46	72
Miami	76	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 16.
B—Maximum Oct. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:03 p. m., height, 10.8 feet.
Thursday, 2:41 a. m., height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

WPA Gardens to Feed Massachusetts Needy

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Two million pounds of fresh vegetables will be supplied this winter to Massachusetts families from WPA gardens in 25 cities and towns, William R. Cole, extension specialist at Massachusetts State College, estimated today.

As supervisor of the WPA garden and canning project, Mr. Cole said more than 700 acres of gardens produced enough vegetables to supply five pounds a week to 17,000 persons from Nov. 1 to May 1. Thirty communities, he added, also have established canning projects, employing 800 women and producing more than 125,000 cans of vegetables a week.

Modern Architecture Topic of Lectures at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 (AP)—A series of eight lectures on modern architecture opened today at the Yale School of Fine Arts on the lectureship fund established by Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago, Ill. The first lecture was by Frank Lloyd Wright, who discussed the organic, cubistic, internationalistic and modernistic aspects of modern architecture.

Subsequent lectures on alternate Wednesday afternoons will be given by Le Corbusier, the eminent modernist; and Ralph T. Walker, George T. Howe, John A. Holabird, Eric Gugler, Philip N. Youtz and Eliel Saarinen.

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U. S. Rubber Industry Widens Supply Sources as Airplane Goes to Africa for Surveys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 16—Crated in an enormous box, built to cover its 35-foot wing spread, a speedy new plane has just left Akron for a long trip to the west coast of Africa where it will be put into immediate service over the rubber-growing plantations there.

It is but another link in a mighty chain which is uniting more and more closely the sources of American rubber supply, the world around.

Accompanying the plane on its long voyage in the freighter Elder Dempster, which sailed from New York, were its two pilots, one an aerial photographer of note—civil engineers of the air sent to map out new territory for more rubber growing in Liberia.

The plane is a new one owned by Harvey Firestone, director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, who purchased it for this one purpose—survey work over his plantations in Africa.

And coincident with this African development, is the recent announcement that South and Central America are being made a part of the mighty chain with Henry Ford's million-acre plantation in Brazil coming into bearing this year, and with the Goodyear Company of Akron launching a rubber-growing experiment on a 2500-acre Panama plantation.

All of these rubber-growing projects, which are bringing about greater commercial unity of American manufacturers, are the result of the Stevenson Act, which eight years ago forced the price of exported rubber grown at that time almost entirely in British-owned possessions, from 18 cents a pound to $1.20 a pound. Naturally with the depression, the price went down again—but American tire manufacturers had learned their lesson. Hereafter they would raise their own rubber.

Partly Cultivated

The Firestone 100,000 acres in Africa are already partially cultivated. Two rubber plantations situated 275 miles apart are proving practical there, but according to B. M. Robinson, one of the Firestone directors "We may want to expand still farther and we can get a picture of this land in a far more rapid way from the air than we ever could by civil engineering in the wilderness. The new plane probably will be the first aircraft ever to fly over that wasteland," he added. "It is equipped with removeable pontoons and will be flown over water as well as over land."

Mr. Robinson explained that Liberia is a protectorate with a form of government just like that in the United States. "The pilots will remain there during the dry season, then will return to the United States with their findings, and go back again next year, because the experiment will take some time," he said.

Pilots of New Plane

A. K. Peterson of California is the aerial photographer who went along with the ship. As former number one aerial photographer for the navy, and also a designer of planes, he has a wealth of aviation knowledge at his command. Ed Quigley of Akron will be pilot and chief navigator on the flights over the little-known tropical territory.

It was only within the past few weeks that the Goodyear Company in Akron announced its purchase of the land at Gatum Lake, Panama, not in the Canal Zone, but adjoining it, upon which it has already started cultivating about 1000 acres.

"There never has been any rubber growing tried in Panama before," said Goodyear officials. "But the topography down there looks good for the production of rubber and we are cultivating the land with native labor. Several men have been sent out from the Akron Goodyear plant to manage the plantation.

Another Good Source

"It is not so much for the purpose of having a nearer source of rubber supply as of having another good source of rubber supply," they pointed out. The Goodyear Company also owns 2500 acres of rubber plantations in the Philippines, which is the largest amount of land that the laws of the islands permit an individual or a corporation to own there.

The Sumatra Goodyear plantations of some 93,000 acres are of course under foreign control.

The Henry Ford experiment in Brazil is but in accordance with one of Ford's well-known theories that all of the raw material for his products should be raised by himself.

Meanwhile, as these interesting developments grow and form a great pattern of unity in the rubber-producing business, a worthwhile project by a Cleveland consulting engineer of the rubber industry, G. O. Simmons, and an Akron attorney, Fred Ormsby, is under way.

Building for Exhibits

They have made plans for a building in Panama, in which a permanent exhibit of the wares of North and South America, including all the rubber products, will be displayed.

Mr. Ormsby has selected as a name for this building, "The Commercial Embassy of All the Americas."

"This building is bound to bring about a better understanding between the Americas," he said. "South and Central America are at a stage of development which the United States reached 150 years ago and the region south of the Rio Grande is the greatest undeveloped territory within the reach of the United States. These countries need North American machinery and facilities and the exhibition of these things in this building will show them what they are missing.

Reciprocal Trade

"In return, South and Central America can give the United States, rubber, nitrates, iron, copper, tin, timber and agricultural products which cannot be produced in the United States. And most important of all, in view of the diminishing oil resources of the United States, are the oil preserves of Latin America."

Mr. Simmons said he believes that thus the Americas can become independent of the Old World and its political and economic upheavals. He states that while United States capital has been very effective in opening up Latin America, United States manufacturers have lagged in taking full advantage of the capital investments.

As a frequent visitor to Akron in his connection with the rubber industry here and also as a frequent traveler to the rubber plantations on the southern hemispheres, he believes that Latin America, with its wealth of undeveloped natural resources, is awakening.

Co-operation Urged

"Political policies alone, no matter how rigidly observed, will not expand this country's commercial influence abroad," he said. "There must be perfect and effective co-operation of effort between governmental, commercial, and industrial interests. And the development of Latin America must not be through exploitation but through a friendly commercial spirit."

Mr. Simmons, who was one of the civilian engineers employed by the government in the construction of the Panama Canal and who was also an engineer for fruit companies in Central and South America, denounces the spirit of arrogance which leads manufacturers to stamp "Made in America" on their products, leaving the world to assume they are made in the United States.

"Wealth, and education of a high type are in those patios back in the South American hills," he said. "Here is a market for the best-known wares made in the United States if only the wares have a place to be shown. That is why I have conceived the idea of the "Embassy of all the Americas."

Highways Opened

Highways are being opened, airways and faster ships are more and more closely uniting the two countries. The Panama Canal itself can be utilized to a greater extent to stimulate foreign trade, Mr. Simmons believes. "Here is another point where my museum will help export businesses," he stated. "Wares here will be shown to buyers from the entire world—buyers whose ships never touch New York City. Ships from out-of-the-way corners of the world pass through the canal daily."

"If northern manufacturers will make warehouse and branch manufacturing facilities available here, months of time could be saved in delivery of orders to distant points," he stated.

In the renewed interest of Akron rubber manufacturers, both Mr. Ormsby and Mr. Simmons see the possibility that one of the greatest needed links between North and South America is being forged. Reports from the new Panama Goodyear plantation say that the thousand-acre tract of land is progressing favorably.

Profitable Field

The experiment is for the purpose of determining whether Panama offers as profitable a field for rubber as the Far East. Four hundred new acres of land will be placed under production on the Gatun Lake region of South America shortly. Mr. Ford's $100,000,000 rubber development in Brazil has marked the introduction of modern rubber cultivation methods in South America.

Thus the rubber-growing industry after years of development is coming back from the distant corners of the world to the jungles of America, bringing the great product thousands of miles nearer the Akron plants whence come the majority of the tires upon which America rides. And those rubber plantations which cannot be brought to the Americas are at least being acquired in countries not controlled by foreign interests.

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Messages of the Minor Prophets

Zephaniah Forecast Destruction of Judah and Jerusalem Unless People Turned to Repentance—Micah Took Side of Poor—Nahum Wrote in Poetic Style—Habakkuk Likened to Isaiah—Obadiah's One Chapter

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Fifteenth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A COLLECTION of Hebrew prophetic literature termed "the Twelve Prophets" contained, among other writings, the book of Zephaniah. The compilation was probably made during the third century B. C., and contained work of a much earlier date.

Zephaniah's message in form of a prophecy is assigned to the date of 627 B. C., six years before the reforms were brought about through the discovery by Hilkiah of the Law known as Deuteronomy. This prophet was of royal blood, a young man who so effectually influenced the King and populace that to him has been ascribed the title, "The Savonarola of Ancient Jerusalem." According to the brief statement in the title of the book, Zephaniah was the descendant in the fourth generation of Hezekiah.

Zephaniah foretells the probable destruction of the whole world, but assuredly of Judah and Jerusalem. But he foresees salvation from this disaster through repentance, an escape, however, not to be shared either by the Philistines, the peoples of Moab, of Ammon, of Ethiopia or of Nineveh. For them, being enemies of Judah, there is no escape. The judgment against evil is both stern and irrevocable. But the remnant of Israel who repent will find refuge in Jehovah and no more will they be afraid. Isaiah's influence upon this Prophet is pronounced, and the service he performed for his people is not unlike that of the major Prophet. Probably because of textual errors, some parts of the book as presented in the Authorized Version offer difficulties of interpretation.

Contemporary of Isaiah

Micah was a contemporary of Isaiah, a native of Moresheth, a town of Judah which was located in the Shephelah, the fertile region lying between the sea and the heights of Judea. He was one of four prophets of the eighth century whose writings have been preserved in the Old Testament. Following the custom of other prophets, it appears that on his visits to Jerusalem and other centers he delivered at length prophetic messages which later were written down, probably in a condensed form. His call as a prophet, as it is stated in the third chapter, impressed him with his obligation "to declare unto Jacob his transgression, and to Israel his sin."

That Micah was from the common people, is seen in the fact that he directed his denunciations against the aristocracy, who in their greed took what they desired wherever they found it. Of this class, he said, "They covet fields, and take them by violence; and houses, and take them away" (Micah 2:2). He was deeply stirred by the injustice of the time, and invariably took the side of the poor.

The date assigned to this book is about 736 B. C. Critical scholars are convinced that only a portion of the book was written by Micah. A portion is in the form of a dialogue, an effective style for the earnest message of this "Prophet of the Poor." He, too, foresaw better days for Judah when social evils should fall away, and the sun of righteousness should shine upon the repentant.

Nahum's Poetic Messages

Of Nahum, also, but little is known, except that he was a native of "Elkosh," a place unknown in the geography of Judah, but thought to be between Jerusalem and Gaza. He was a contemporary of Jeremiah, and his writings are assigned to a period ranging between 630 and 607 B.C.—that is, before the fall of Nineveh—concerning the destruction of which his prophecy is directed.

There is much of the poetic in Nahum's pronouncements, and his conviction of the inevitable fate of the wicked Assyrian city is set forth with great vehemence. He depicts the scene of destruction with almost the vividness of an eyewitness. Jehovah is against Nineveh, and destroys her because of her wickedness and avarice. And he makes of her pending destruction an example of the results of false worship and sinful practices.

Like Jeremiah, Habakkuk was a prophet of evil; and, like Jeremiah, he complains of God's forbearance of deliverance to the faithful, oppressed on every side, that is by the unrighteous. While he emphasizes the tenderness of Jehovah, the Avenger, toward the faithful, for His enemies he foretells an overwhelming flood.

Because of his dramatic and forceful style, his skillful use of figures and conversation, Habakkuk is sometimes compared favorably with Isaiah in effectiveness of presentation. And like Nahum, he foretells the destruction of Nineveh.

The personal history of this prophet is a mystery, although he is sometimes ascribed to Levitical forebears. In a dialogue with which the book opens, Habakkuk charges Jehovah with permitting evils and injustice in Judah to go unpunished. In 1:5-11, Jehovah assures the prophet that there will be an instrument of justice in the form of the Chaldeans. The prophet is not reconciled to this plan, and describes 25 woes to befall Chaldea—a nation of great promise.

Fine Lyric Style

In chapter three, a fine lyric ode in style adapted for use in the Temple worship, Jehovah is represented as appearing again as the protector of His people against their numerous foes. The prophet is sternly confident that Jehovah will execute judgment, a righteousness which will be tempered with mercy.

Obadiah, with but a single chapter, is the shortest book of the Old Testament. Of its author one simple fact is known. His name signifies "the servant of Jehovah." There is great uncertainty as to its date, as scholars differ by three centuries as to the time of its writing. Because of a similarity of the opening passages to Jeremiah, the author is sometimes regarded as a contemporary of that prophet. Obadiah deals with the ancient feud between Jacob and Esau. The latter tribe, the Edomites, favorably located, has become prosperous, more prosperous than the children of Israel. This excites envy and opposition. It is not a spiritual message, but foretells the victory of Israel over its enemies; especially the people of Edom.

Three Worst Road Menaces Law Laxity, Liquor, Speed

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to regimentation, regrettable as such measures would be." He admitted, however, that legislation is "often a cumbersome and inflexible way of dealing with such a situation" and rather favored education of both adults and children.

Mechanical Control Seen

That "drastic methods of control" might be mechanical rather than legal was envisioned by Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the bureau of street traffic research at Harvard University, who thought it possible that the future might see the incorporation within the vehicle itself of an inherent capacity to avoid disaster, thus avoiding the consequence of failure in the human factor.

"We might, for example," conjectured Dr. McClintock, "suppose that it may be possible for a motor vehicle by an electrical mechanism to signal its approach to an intersection so that a vehicle on a cross-route might know of its approach. This is already done in a degree by the traffic-actuated signal. There might even be radio signals between all cars at intersections."

Stop by Invisible Hand

Dr. McClintock conceived the possibility of cars being equipped with photo-electric cells so that the approach of a vehicle to any person or object with which it might collide would result in a warning or actual automatic control. Speed might be reduced automatically upon the approach to danger spots, just as trains today are automatically stopped when they enter prescribed danger zones. "Furthermore," he added, "similar electrical apparatus is already in existence whereby, with suitable refinement, vehicles could be automatically guided around curves or past obstructions and in their own lanes."

Despite the unfavorable accident record of 1934, as brought out by Mr. Long, certain favorable circumstances may be recorded.

Shows Results of Education

While adult fatalities increased 28 per cent, it was brought out by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey that accidents among school children dropped 19 per cent, an obvious result of education, and although fatal accidents among private drivers were 40 per cent higher, commercial vehicle accidents were reduced 26 per cent, another evidence of the organized safety campaign.

Mr. Knudsen brought out that during 1934 large numbers of men who were never before employed in the industry increased the accident volume. A. Albert Giese of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, reported that records kept by six major shipyards, eight large repair yards, and ten navy yards showed a reduction in the combined accident frequency rate.

Dust Explosions Decline

Dr. David J. Price of the bureau of chemistry and soils, Washington, reported a downward trend in dust explosions in mills, the past five years having witnessed only five such accidents in flour mills, two in starch and corn products plants, one in the sugar industry, and one in a cocoa and chocolate plant.

Reporting for the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. K. Pritchett showed 428 accidents in 1934 as against 549 in 1933, and both frequency and severity reduced.

As President Roosevelt wrote in a letter to the safety council:

President Urges Care

"Great progress has been made in reducing industrial accidents, largely by arousing individual responsibility, but as yet corresponding control has not been established elsewhere. Deaths and injuries on highways in which motorcars are involved remain very high, yet if every individual would simply walk and drive carefully the annual highway death toll of some 35,000 would be appreciably decreased."

But this is not all there is to the problem, Governor Hoffman of New Jersey indicated.

"We mustn't allow ourselves or the public to forget that the realization of our objective will not come from 'prayer and fasting' alone. Hard work is involved. Our streets and highways must be modernized. We need controlled rights of way, separation of highway grades, separation of opposing vehicular lanes, and mechanical safety devices to aid our undependable human faculties."

Relentless Campaign For Safer Roads Urged By Newspaper Editors

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Inland Daily Press Association in convention here urged newspapers to foster a federal ban on radio news flashes broadcast under sponsorship of advertisers, and a "relentless campaign" (to "check the frightful toll" of deaths and injuries in automobile accidents.

In urging newspaper campaigns to reduce auto accidents, Linwood I. Noyes, of the Ironwood (Mich.) Globe and president of the organization, said:

"It is worse than war. At the present rates of automobile deaths a number equal to the entire population of Indianapolis, Kansas City or St. Paul is wiped out each decade."

He said newspapers could drive home the need for every motorist to observe the same rules of the road. "Realistic journalism," he said, might enable drivers and pedestrians to realize the fear "rather than court the dangers that beset those who ride and walk."

Mr. Noyes also introduced a radio resolution which asked newspapers and news-gathering agencies to "cooperate in developing an equitable plan for the broadcasting of news bulletins at regular intervals as a public service in the name of the participating groups."

Mr. Noyes charged that "advertisers are now so intermingling advertising and propaganda with news that the value of the news is lost."

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the Federal Communications Commission.

School Enrollment Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina public schools attained the largest enrollment in their history in 1934-35, according to a report issued by Dr. Henry L. Fulmer, director of the division of information and research of the State department of education. The number given is 488,721 pupils, an increase of 2009 over the previous year. White registration was 259,475; and Negro, 229,246. Boys outnumbered girls until the sixth grade was reached. Girls predominated in the higher grades.

Minister Writes President He Has Lost Faith in Him

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley, for more than 40 years a minister and a Democrat, wrote President Roosevelt Oct. 14:

"My observation is that there has been a tremendous revulsion of feeling toward you because people believe you have played fast and loose with fundamentals."

The minister, in replying to the President's request to clergymen for counsel and advice, listed the following points of criticism of the New Deal's chief and his Administration:

"1. I have come with great reluctance to a complete loss of confidence in your pledged word.

"2. I have lost confidence in your economic judgment.

"3. There has been a widespread lowering of moral standards since you took office, and I think much of the blame for it must be laid at your door.

"4. I think your policy of the doles is demoralizing.

"5. Your discrimination against successful business has made me suspect that you were making a bid for popularity with the discontented.

"6. Your attitude toward the Constitution has alarmed me, and, in view of your oath to preserve, protect and defend it, has also shocked me.

"7. I have been alarmed also at your ready acceptance of almost dictatorial power.

"8. My observation is that there has been a tremendous revulsion of feeling toward you, because the people believe you have played fast and loose with fundamentals, and that unless you change you are headed for defeat."

Mr. Bradley, a native Georgian, has filled pulpits at Portland, Maine, and Worcester, Mass. He is an ex-grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts.

Pastor Calls President's Letter Political Intrigue

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—The Rev. Stanley I. Stuber, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Clifton Springs, yesterday read to a luncheon meeting of the Canandaigua Exchange Club a letter he had written to President Roosevelt, in which he termed the Chief Executive's recent letter to clergymen "rather clever political strategy and intrigue."

In his letter, the author-editor urged the President to call a four-day conference of religious leaders on "Religion and the State of the Nation" to be organized by the social justice department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

He proposed three co-chairmen to represent the Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic faiths, with three days of debate and addresses and a fourth to formulate a statement representing the conclusions of the conference.

Writing that "politicians, editors and clergymen have seen in your letter a rather clever political strategy and intrigue," the Rev. Mr. Stuber urged the conference "so that you may save your own face and that of the clergy."

"If you do not care to call it, then you should at least invite the Federal Council of Churches to do so. The results would be handed to you and the nation. How could you ignore such a weighty and significant report?"

The Rev. Mr. Stuber is an editor of the Baptist World and the Twentieth Century Quarterly.

Mellon Donates $10,000,000 More For Art Gallery

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16 (AP)—The recent filing of a deed has disclosed that Andrew W. Mellon has given more than $10,000,000 additional for construction of a proposed art gallery in Washington.

The former Secretary of the Treasury in conveying income-bearing securities to a trust outlined in a simply worded seven-page document the purposes and uses intended by the establishment of the fund together with his almost priceless collection of paintings heretofore given as a nucleus for a national institute of art.

"A national public art gallery or museum, having as its object the education of the people of the United States in the fine arts and cultural advancement of mankind," he said.

Already Has Collection

The Mellon Public Educational and Charitable Trust, which was organized back in 1930, chiefly for the object of creating this gallery, and has been actively operating since then for various charitable and educational purposes, already has in its keeping for such a gallery pictures that cost the banker more than $25,000,000.

The new deed instructs it to take "necessary action" as promptly as possible toward establishment of this institution for the Government.

The building which is to be erected is not in any way to bear Mr. Mellon's name, but is to be known as "The National Gallery of Art of the United States" or by some similar name.

Six Years for Disposal

Under the deed this project must not be delayed beyond June 30, 1941, which allows the trustees a period of six years, in any event the entire fund must be "used and disposed of" for such purposes.

Whether the gift will be subject to a federal tax is a question the board of tax appeals or the higher courts likely will have to settle.

The bureau of internal revenue abruptly withdrew a former ruling that gifts to the trust are tax exempt, while the Mellon income tax case was under way last March. Attorneys say that to collect taxes on gifts made prior to that time the bureau will have to appeal to the board and prove the trust is not truly a "charitable and educational" one.

Value Placed at $40,000,000

If an exemption is not allowed on this gift, Mr. Mellon would have to appeal, they said.

Two internationally known art experts, Lord Duveen of England, trustee of the National Gallery of London, and Dr. William R. Valentiner of Detroit, have stated they believe the Mellon Educational Trust to have the most valuable of all modern art collections and have placed its worth as high as $40,000,000.

The collection includes three great Raphaels "the Niccolini or Cowper Madonna and Child" and two from the Russian hermitage collection, the "Madonna of the House of Alba" and "St. George and the Dragon."

Although not generally known, Mr. Mellon has added the only known portrait of Pocahontas, painted from life in 1616, just before she died in England.

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The Stalker's Wife

AN EARLY sun was rending the mist, when we set out over the moor to visit old Janet Macdonald. The soft air was damp, caressing our cheeks in cool waves, scented with the aromatic sweetness of bog myrtle and budding heather; the dew glistened in huge drops upon the bluebells and grasses which made of our way a fairy track.

We had several miles to go, up through the birch wood, then over the hill where they were cutting the hay. The fields rose, apple-green in the sunshine, beyond the dark forest, and the still morning air was rent by the cries of men to their horses, by the laughter of children tumbling and romping in the grass as it fell from the scythe. At the top of the hill we picked our way through the farmyard, geese hissing threats at us until we passed out of the far gate and took the moorland track.

Before us now unfolded the vast panorama of Rothiemurchus and Glenmore. Wave upon wave of rolling hills, a sweetly scented sea of pinkest heather, purpling as it became part of the distance; and across it, our track, moss-grown and smoothed by the feet of sheep and deer, leading us down once more into the dusk of the fir trees. Not far away, to our left, the clear brown waters of a burn tumbled over the gray boulders of its bed as it hastened from the grim defile far up in the mountains which gave it birth.

A giant fir tree, standing solitary amongst the heather, gave us our direction. Not far beyond it, in a low house of gray stone, lived Janet Macdonald. Except for a single white hen, which picked unconcernedly amongst the bluebells, one would have said the place was deserted. But we knocked and soon heard footsteps approaching.

Never shall I forget the first impression I had of Janet Macdonald. There was something almost titanic about her as she towered in the doorway. Although long past eighty, her figure was as straight and staunch as a fir tree. Her face, too, was deeply scored like the bark of a tree; but it was fine, with something in its expression of the grandeur of the mountains at which she looked, year in and out, from her small window.

For a moment, with lower lip outthrust, she surveyed us; then, recognizing my companion, she smiled. The change was astounding. In the same magic way that a ray of sunshine can change a grim hillside into a green velvet slope, so the severity which had had an almost granite-like quality gave place to a graciousness of expression rarely seen on any face.

Once introduced, I was received with an ease and dignity of manner which would have done credit to royalty. In her kitchen we sat down on the best chairs, one at either side of the peat fire. No apologies were offered for her room or for her old black sweater fastened with a safety pin. We talked of the weather, of the crops, of the creatures in the forest. I learned that this old woman walked several times a week twelve miles over moorland tracks to the village of Aviemore and back, and that for the last ten years she had lived alone in this solitude the whole year round.

Whilst Janet was talking, I could not drag my eyes from the window beyond which the sun was playing hide and seek through a shimmering mist with Ben Mac Dhui, the highest peak of the Cairngorm range.

"How high the mountains look today!" I remarked.

"Och!" Janet Macdonald laughed. "They're no so big. The whole lot of them fit into the wee square o' my window."

I turned this piece of philosophy over in my mind, after we had parted and were walking along the lochside which footed the hill. Considered so, the world took on a new proportion. Mountains fitted into windows, and sixpence could hide the moon. Perhaps if, like Janet Macdonald, one lived with eyes continually lifted to the hills, one might see even beyond the external beauty of things to the great pattern beyond.

A. C.

As Cricket Is Played at Puddleton-in-the-Hills

FAR away at Trent Bridge there has been a Test match, seen by a congested crowd, while all the press and megaphones of the world made the air a showman's rostrum. Far away from where? Why, from the cricket field of Puddleton-in-the-Hills. I can see it still, as I saw it years ago, at two o'clock on a Wednesday afternoon. In the pavilion there was a sound of somebody setting out teacups; it was Mrs. Simpson, the old lady who attended to the refreshments. . . . She was anxious for a fine day because her boy Johnny, aged thirteen, had been chosen to make up the eleven for Puddleton against Watchover. She had washed and ironed his cricket-shirt that morning. . . .

The match began as soon as the cows behind the bowler's arm opposite to the pavilion had been chased into the next field. Later in the afternoon, during a misunderstanding between two batsmen in the middle of the wicket, a certain run-out was averted because long-off got his hand entangled in the grass where the cows had been. It was a young clerk who worked in the solicitor's office in the Watchover High Street; if it had been Bowker, the Watchover blacksmith, the Reverend H. H. Pinching would not have scored anything like 26. The Reverend Pinching always batted first; he played cricket seriously. . . .

Watchover's captain was the village grocer, and when he tossed for innings with the Reverend Pinching he did so with a certain deference. "Heads," he said, as the coin went into the air from the parson's fingers. He was too polite to look down eagerly to the earth when the coin fell and the Reverend Pinching said, "We'll bat." Watchover dismissed Puddleton for 68; the boy Johnny went in last and scored two runs, a single through the slips and a single stolen by a sharp run from a ball blocked just outside the crease. The bowler was Smith, the Watchover constable, and he bowled fast and did not slacken his pace for Johnny. "Stand up to 'im," whispered the umpire to Johnny, "he'll not hit you, and I'll not give you out if I can help it." Johnny's mother saw him batting through the little window of the pavilion, while she cut the cake for afternoon tea. Then, when Watchover batted, Johnny was long-stop at both ends, and he walked up and down the wicket, as the field changed over, looking very tiny amongst so many big men, but very industrious and loyal. It was not his fault that Watchover won the match.

The game finished with cheers and handshakings. Somehow there was a general overlooking of Johnny; he was too shy to go into the pavilion when the Reverend Pinching called for three times three in honour of the victors. Johnny went home and waited for his mother, who, of course, stayed behind to lock up. But when she did come home she told him she had watched him batting. "You were a good lad," she said. And that night there came a knock at the old woman's door, and the Reverend Pinching looked in just to say that he wanted to thank Johnny for making up the side. "He played very well, Mrs. Simpson; I'll give him some coaching—some instruction, you know."

After the Reverend Pinching had departed, waving his hand to Mrs. Simpson as he rode down the lane on his bicycle, she ran upstairs to Johnny's bedroom. She woke him and told him what the "minister" had said; and Johnny went to sleep, the happiest boy in England.—NEVILLE CARDUS, in "Good [illegible]: A Book of Cricket." (London: Cape.)

Patterans of F[illegible]

Now frost has caught a flaming ma[illegible]leaf
Upon the silver of a quiet loom,
To glimmer through these russet days whose brief
Brave loveliness yet fingers a late bloom;
Yet strums the zither of the wind at dusk,
And weaves across the miracle of dawn,
A beauty poignant as the scent of musk
And bruised lavender, it holds in pawn.

How delicate the weave! Amazingly
An exquisite design is slowly blent,
Till he who will may read, incredibly,
The referendum of a year's content;
Its Alpha and Omega proudly told
In leafy patterans of red and gold.

ANNE M. ROBINSON

Courtesy of the Rhode Island School of Design to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CRANES ON SNOW-LADEN PINE, *by Hokusai*

HOKUSAI, Japanese print-maker of a century ago, is better known for the portraits he cut on the wood-block of bridges, waterfalls and views of Fuji. That he could turn at will to portraying birds and trees is apparent in this vertical print, which is among the large collection of Japanese prints, given to the Rhode Island School of Design by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The colored block-prints were not looked upon with such esteem, in the days when they were made, as they are now. Then they were a subsidiary, popular art, widely and cheaply dispensed.

The "Cranes on Snow-Laden Pine" recalls paintings by the naturalists. The line character is not stressed as vigorously as was common in the print. Design is the first consideration. In the tall, narrow space, birds and tree are distributed so that there will be an eventful, well-apportioned distribution of details. The cranes are posed in opposition, one upright, the other bent downward. The tree zigzags its way to right and left, showing bark, branches and pine needles, where the snow has not fallen. The dots provide accents, staccato fashion, a contrast with the orderly, subdued lines of the plumage. How well the diagonal serves as a pathway of design. With what dignity the artist portrays each subject.

A Débutante of the Eighties

THE New York mothers of that day usually gave a series of "coming out" entertainments for *débutante* daughters, leading off with a huge tea and an expensive ball. My mother thought this absurd. She said her daughter could meet all the people she need know without being advertised by a general entertainment; and as my family kept open house, and as the younger of my two brothers was very popular in society, it was easy enough to launch me in this informal way. I was therefore put into a low-necked bodice of pale green brocade, above a white muslin skirt ruffled with rows and rows of Valenciennes, my hair piled up on the top of my head, some friend of the family sent me a large bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, and thus adorned, I was taken by my parents to a ball at Mrs. Morton's, in Fifth Avenue. Houses with ball-rooms were still few in New York: almost the only ones were those of the Astors, the Mortons, the Belmonts and my cousins the Schermerhorns. As a rule, hostesses who wished to give a dance hired the ball-room at Delmonico's restaurant; but my mother would never have consented to my making my first appearance in a public room. . . .

New York society was not at this time divided into water-tight compartments by differences of age. The pleasantest houses were those of a group of young married women who all through the season gave a succession of small dinners, informal Sunday lunches and after-theater suppers. They were all friendly and welcoming to any young girl "who could talk," and the great ambition of the *débutante* was to be invited to their houses and treated on an equal footing by them, and by the "older men" whose attentions were thought so much more flattering than those of callow youths just out of college. . . . Our society was, in short, a little "set" with its private catch-words, observances and amusements and its indifference to anything outside its charmed circle; and no really entertaining social group has ever been anything else. The ages of the people composing it ranged from eighteen to fifty; but we were all young in spirit, mostly good-looking, and full of gaiety and humour. The talk was never intellectual and seldom brilliant, but it was always easy and sometimes witty, and a charming informality had replaced the ceremonious dullness of my parents' day. I doubt if New York society was ever simpler, gayer, or more pleasantly sophisticated than it was then. . . .

I enjoyed myself thoroughly that winter, and still more so the following summer, when Pencraig was full of merry young people, and the new game of lawn tennis, played on our lawn by young gentlemen in tail coats and young ladies in tight whale-boned dresses, began to supersede the hitherto fashionable archery. Every room in our house was always full in summer, and I remember jolly bathing parties from the floating boat-landing at the foot of the lawn, mackerel-fishing, races in rival "cat-boats," and an occasional excursion up the bay, or out to sea when the weather was calm enough, on one of the pretty white steam-yachts which were beginning to be the favorite toys of the rich. . . .

The regular afternoon diversion at Newport was a drive. Every day all the elderly ladies, leaning back in victoria or barouche, or the new-fangled *vis-à-vis*, a four-seated carriage with a rumble for the footman, drove down the whole length of Bellevue Avenue, where the most fashionable villas then stood, and around the newly laid out "Ocean Drive," which skirted for several miles the wild rocky region between Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic. For this drive it was customary to dress as elegantly as for a race-meeting at Auteuil or Ascot. . . .

If these occupations seem to us insufficient to fill a day, it must be remembered that the onerous and endless business of "calling" took up every spare hour. I can hardly picture a lady of my mother's generation without her card-case in her hand. Calling was then a formidable affair, since many ladies had weekly "days" from which there was no possible escape, and others cultivated an exasperating habit of being at home on the very afternoon when, according to every reasonable calculation, one might have expected them to be at Polo, or at Mrs. Belmont's archery party, or abroad on their own sempiternal card-leaving.—EDITH WHARTON, in "A Backward Glance." (New York: D. Appleton-Century.)

Gray Dawn

A NARROW little valley
No more than pocket size
With shrunken hills supporting
Cramped and narrow skies.

A score of farmyards ranged like toys,
Small kerchief fields around;
A dozen dwarfish wood-plots
By scanty rivers bound.

So small the world at half-past five,
So little and so gray,
It is no wonder that the birds
Demand the larger day.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

"Health, happiness, and success"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"From sense to Soul my pathway lies before me,
From mist and shadow into Truth's clear day;
The dawn of all things real is breaking o'er me,
My heart is singing: I have found the way."

EVERYONE wants to find the quickest and surest way to a happy, healthy, and successful life. But when this eager quest is confronted by various human difficulties in the form of sickness, lack, sorrow, or failure, the way seems hard and unsatisfactory. We feel like mariners drifting about without a compass on a storm-tossed sea, looking in every direction for the right course, but not finding it.

Perhaps we have already tried every path within our reach. At times, perhaps, we have found a measure of happiness and success. But how often have we felt the need for something more than the belief in good or ill luck, chance and change—something that will plant our feet securely in the certain and sure pathway leading to the knowledge of what life really is, and what it holds for us.

Christian Science is helping thousands today. It gives us what we most need—a never-deviating compass pointing always to boundless and permanent good. This wonderful compass, which is the spiritual understanding of true being, enables us to prove, even in the midst of the storm and stress of material sense, our God-given heritage of freedom and harmony. Through the clear teachings of Christian Science we learn that God, Spirit, is man's Life, and that man is made in God's own image and likeness, and is therefore subject only to the law of God, the law of infinite good. The understanding that good alone is real, and that evil consequently is unreal, chases away the mists of ignorance and fear, and we begin to feel the comfort and joy of true being. For now we are learning to replace the old material thoughts of luck and chance with the knowledge of the permanency of good, which has its source in God, who is divine Principle.

In Ephesians Paul writes (4:23), "Be renewed in the spirit of your mind." Christian Science helps us to renew our thinking through the presence of divine Mind, from which evil is wholly excluded. As we do this, sickness, lack, unhappiness, failure, no longer seem stubborn realities which cannot be surmounted. We have found the way of freedom, the way of spiritual thinking, which sets us free physically and mentally. This was the way taught and practiced by Christ Jesus when he healed the sick, fed the multitudes, and gave to the world the message, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:32). False, boastful material evidence is only the outcome of ignorance of the allness of God, good; and a correct understanding of man's spiritual and perfect nature is what is needed to bring out harmony in human experience.

All who have watched the dawn breaking over a beautiful landscape have seen the mists of the night quickly dispersed by the warm sunlight. A similar thing happens to all who, willingly dropping their material belief in and fear of the seeming reality of sickness, unhappiness, or failure, find the glorious sunlight of Truth revealing to them their true, ever-harmonious, and spiritual nature as sons of God. On page 16 of "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy writes, "The mists of matter—sin, sickness, and death—disappear in proportion as mortals approach Spirit, which is the reality of being."

But perhaps we may ask, How can I think of myself and others as spiritual and perfect when so many tiresome things crop up in my work, my home, or my social relations, which seem to prove that trials, bad feelings, and false traits of character are true after all? We need not be dismayed by these false suggestions, for, if we turn to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we shall find our answer. There we shall learn that these material beliefs are not actual facts any more than a bad night dream is a fact, since it vanishes when we wake. No child of God, of infinite Love, could possibly express hatred, dishonesty, revenge, or impurity. Only the Godlike qualities of kindness, honesty, trust, and purity are really true of anyone. As we thus reflect the beauty of divine Mind it naturally follows that our life will be happy, healthy, and truly successful; for right thinking is right being.

On page 405 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christian Science commands man to master the propensities,—to hold hatred in abeyance with kindness, to conquer lust with chastity, revenge with charity, and to overcome deceit with honesty. Choke these errors in their early stages, if you would not cherish an army of conspirators against health, happiness, and success."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Indian Basket Weaver

DAY after day she sits there
Silently
Her dark eyes fastened on her
Handiwork;
Her red-brown hands
Calloused by heavy toil
Drawing the grasses
Swiftly in and out—
A lonely figure, stoical and stern.

"She is a poor, dull squaw,"
I heard them say.
"She has no kindly word for anyone;
She sits there all day long
In rain or sun."

But once she raised her eyes
And saw that mine
Were fastened on her face
In tender scrutiny,
And with a sort of sighing sound
She smiled at me.

There was that other day
That I recall,
When a gray squirrel, frightened by a dog,
Ran straight into her lap:
I saw her gather the wee, frightened thing
Into her hands;
Heard her croon softly words I did not know
To the small creature of the forest-land,
And though they were unintelligible
Her every gesture I could understand.

I watched her after that
Sitting there day by day
(She who had been an Indian princess once)
Weaving her baskets, while her heart held fast
Full teeming memories
Of a vivid past.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

"La santé, le bonheur et le succès"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"Du sens à l'Ame il faut gravir la route,
Partant de l'ombre elle atteint la clarté;
Voici l'aurore et les choses réelles,
Mon cœur est joyeux: j'ai trouvé la voie."

CHACUN désire trouver le chemin qui mène de la manière la plus rapide et la plus sûre à une vie heureuse, caractérisée par le bonheur et le succès. Mais lorsque en poursuivant cette recherche avec ardeur, nous rencontrons maintes difficultés humaines,—maladie, manque, chagrin, insuccès, —le chemin semble rude et cesse de nous satisfaire. Comme des navigateurs privés de boussole et voguant à la dérive sur une mer agitée, nous cherchons notre route dans toutes les directions, mais sans réussir à la trouver.

Peut-être avons-nous essayé tous les sentiers qui se présentaient à nous. Nous avons eu par moments une certaine somme de bonheur et de succès. Maintes fois cependant nous avons senti que la croyance à la chance bonne ou mauvaise, au hasard, au changement, ne suffisait pas—qu'il faudrait avoir les indications nécessaires pour suivre sans hésitation le chemin qui conduit à la connaissance de ce qu'est réellement la vie et de ce qu'elle nous offre.

Aujourd'hui la Science Chrétienne aide une foule de gens. Elle leur donne ce dont ils ont le plus besoin—une boussole parfaite indiquant toujours le bien permanent et sans bornes. Cette merveilleuse boussole, c'est la compréhension spirituelle de l'être véritable, qui nous permet de prouver, même au sein des orages et de la tension causés par le sens matériel, la liberté et l'harmonie qui sont notre divin héritage. Grâce aux enseignements si clairs de la Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que Dieu, l'Esprit, est la Vie de l'homme; qu'étant créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance même de Dieu, l'homme n'est sujet qu'à la loi de Dieu, à la loi du bien infini. Comprendre que le bien seul est réel et que par conséquent le mal est irréel, cela dissipe les brumes de l'ignorance ou de la crainte; et nous commençons à sentir le réconfort et la joie de l'être réel. En effet, nous apprenons maintenant à remplacer les anciennes pensées matérielles de chance et de hasard par la connaissance que le bien est permanent et qu'il a sa source en Dieu, dans le Principe divin.

Paul écrivait aux Éphésiens (Éph. 4:23): "Soyez renouvelés dans l'esprit de votre entendement." La Science Chrétienne nous aide à renouveler notre penser par la présence de l'Entendement divin, qui exclut entièrement le mal. A mesure que nous agissons ainsi, la maladie, le manque, l'affliction, l'insuccès, cessent d'être pour nous des réalités opiniâtres, impossibles à vaincre. Nous avons trouvé le chemin de la liberté, la voie du penser spirituel qui nous affranchit au double point de vue physique et mental. C'était la méthode que Jésus-Christ enseignait et pratiquait lorsqu'il guérissait les malades, nourrissait les foules, et donnait au monde ce message: "Vous connaîtrez la vérité et la vérité vous affranchira" (Jean 8:32). Les faux indices matériels pleins de jactance proviennent uniquement de ce qu'on ignore la totalité de Dieu, du bien; donc pour faire paraître l'harmonie dans les circonstances humaines, il faut comprendre avec justesse la nature spirituelle et parfaite de l'homme.

Si l'on contemple en face d'un beau paysage le lever de l'aurore, on voit bientôt les brouillards de la nuit se dissiper aux chauds rayons du soleil. De même, quiconque abandonne sans regrets sa croyance matérielle et ses craintes touchant l'apparente réalité de la maladie, de l'affliction ou des échecs, trouve la glorieuse lumière de la Vérité qui lui révèle sa vraie nature harmonieuse et spirituelle en tant que fils ou fille de Dieu. A la page 16 de *Non et Oui*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Les vapeurs de la matière, —péché, maladie et mort,—disparaissent dans la proportion où les mortels s'approchent de l'Esprit qui est la réalité de l'être."

Mais peut-être demandera-t-on: Puis-je penser à moi-même et aux autres comme étant spirituels et parfaits, alors que dans mon travail, à mon foyer, dans mes contacts avec le monde, il se présente une foule de choses ennuyeuses qui semblent prouver que les épreuves, l'inimitié, les défauts, sont vrais malgré tout? Ces fausses suggestions ne devraient point nous effrayer, car nous pouvons trouver notre réponse dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Ce livre nous apprendra que les croyances matérielles ne sont point des faits véritables, mais sont comparables au cauchemar qui n'est pas un fait, puisqu'il disparaît à notre réveil. Aucun enfant de Dieu, de l'Amour infini, ne saurait exprimer la haine, la mauvaise foi, la vengeance ou l'impureté. Ce qui est réellement vrai concernant n'importe qui, ce sont les qualités dont la nature est divine—bonté, honnêteté, confiance, pureté. Si nous reflétons ainsi la beauté de l'Entendement divin, notre vie sera naturellement caractérisée par le bonheur, la santé, le succès véritable; car le penser juste est l'être juste.

A la page 405 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La Science Chrétienne ordonne à l'homme de maîtriser ses mauvais penchants,—de vaincre la haine par la bonté, la luxure par la chasteté, la vengeance par la charité, et de triompher de la tromperie par la droiture. Étouffez ces erreurs dès leur naissance, si vous ne voulez pas entretenir une armée de conspirateurs contre la santé, le bonheur et le succès."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Price Trend of Stock Market Is Irregular and Volume Heavy

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Advance Is Followed By Profit-Taking

By Forrest Price

Stocks were a bit wabbly.

It was a rail and specialty market.

Prices generally rallied well after early profit taking.

In the late trading there was more profit taking. Many gains were pared or canceled.

And a busy market it was.

Total transactions amounted to about 2,225,000 shares.

The rails steamed up grade in the early market with some enthusiasm.

One reason for buying the carriers was that estimates place freight car loadings for last week at 750 000 cars, the highest total since October, 1931. Loadings the previous week were 706,877, and in the like week of 1934 the total was 635,639.

Union Pacific, which has been on the downgrade for some time, reversed its trend, and climbed more than 4 points at one time today.

Others in the carrier group showing early improvement of 1 to 3 points included the Pere Marquette issues, Illinois Central preferred, Atchison and Reading.

The reason for Union Pacific's sudden rise was reports that the road expected to earn about $5.50 a share for the full year, and that in the circumstances the directors would order payment of the regular dividend. Some fear had been entertained that the dividend would be cut.

Gains of 2 to 3 points or more were recorded by Cutler Hammer, Siegel-May-Stern, Eastman Kodak, West Penn Electric issues, Food Machinery, Western Union, Marlin Rockwell, American Can, American Chain preferred, Ingersoll Rand and Briggs & Stratton.

Quite a number of issues reached new high territory before reacting. General Motors was one of them with a gain of nearly 2 points.

In the bond division low priced rails were conspicuous gainers. Missouri-Kansas-Texas 4½s of 1978 rose nearly 4 points at one time. There was some profit-taking in U. S. Governments. Foreigners were generally higher.

Cotton in the New York market fluctuated narrowly. The trend was rather firm. Wheat at Chicago tumbled precipitately, prices dropping nearly 5 cents a bushel in heavy trading. It was due to the change in the policy of the Canadian Government which had been holding wheat for higher prices.

A good barometer of general business is furnished by retail sales. It is accurately indicative of the buying power of the people.

For this reason business has a right to be encouraged by the increased retail business currently enjoyed throughout the country.

Volume for October, it is estimated, will be about 13 per cent greater than that of the corresponding month of 1934. This compares with an 8 per cent increase in September.

It is reported that department store sales last week throughout the United States increased about 15 per cent over last year.

Sudden Slump In Chicago Wheat Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Indications of a sudden change in the Canadian Government policy of holding wheat for higher prices pitched wheat values headlong downward in Chicago today.

An extreme break of nearly 5 cents a bushel was witnessed in wheat prices here. Trading in Chicago was on a big scale as the market tumbled fast.

Wheat closed flurried, 1⅞-3⅝ cents under yesterday's finish. December 1⅞-⅝; corn ⅝-⅞ down, December 60¼-⅜; oats ⅜-⅝ off, and provisions varying from 22 cents setback to 12 cents advance.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; break in wheat checks advance.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments higher.

Curb: Mixed; profit-taking depresses specialties.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; Italian lira firmer.

Cotton: Steady; local and trade buying.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat; Unstrung, Canadian Government selling.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: 10-15 off, top $10.70.

Foreign

London—International affairs and the forthcoming general elections restricted business on the stock exchange today. Investment buying helped to firm the prices of gilt-edged securities, base metal shares and some industrials. Wall Street reports also helped oil stocks, but other sections drooped, and the market closed irregular.

Paris—Suez Canal and Egyptian shares slumped on the Bourse today along with other international issues. Speculators withheld from the market due to the uncertainty over the international situation. Rentes declined while industrial issues moved irregularly. The market closed heavy.

Berlin—Prices were weak throughout today's session on the Boerse with few supporting orders.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 1-10 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	93.5	93.5	93.2b
March	94.5	94.0	94.0b
May	95.0	94.5	94.3b

b—Bid.

Hunter C. Phelan Elected

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Hunter C. Phelan of Norfolk, Va., was elected president of the Food and Grocery Chain Stores of America. Ralph F. Burkard, of Somerville, Mass., was named a vice-president.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Oct. 16	Oct. 15
59	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	50	50	50	49½
65½	51	2¶	Acme Steel	64¼	63	64	65¼
9⅝	4¼	..	Adams Express	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
94	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	92¼	92¼	91¼	91½
35½	28	2	Adams Millis	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	33½
14⅝	8	.60	Addressograph	15⅜	14⅝	15	14⅜
18¼	4½	..	Advance Rumley	15½	15	15¼	15⅝
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7	6⅝	6⅜	6½
161	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	160½	158½	159¾	160¼
20½	18½	.60¶	Alaska-Juenal	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	15¼
19⅜	6⅝	..	Alleghany pf pf (h)	14	14	14	13⅞
2⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	5½	5	5½	4⅞
30½	21	..	Allegheny Steel	27	26¾	26¾	27¼
173	125	6	Allied Chem	171	170	171	171¾
7½	3½	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅝
31¼	12½	..	Allis Chalmers	31⅜	30½	30¼	31
20¾	14	-1	Alpha Port Cem	16	16	16	16
73⅜	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72⅜	71½	72⅜	71
4⅛	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3¼	3	3	..
33	26	2	Amal Leather pf	32½	32½	32½	..
71	48½	2	Amerada	68½	66¾	67½	67
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	53¼	52½	53¾	53½
32½	23⅜	..	Am Bank Note	30¾	30	30½	30¼
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	14	13⅝	13⅝	14
86½	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	82½	82¼	82½	81¾
38	21	1	Am Brake S&F	34	32¾	34	33
146¾	110	4¶	Am Can	145½	142½	143⅜	142½
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	157	157	157	..
25¾	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	21¼	20	20¾	21
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	50¾	49½	49½	49
22½	8	..	Am Chain	22½	22	22	22
107	38	1¾g	Am Chain pf	108	107	108	106
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29½	28¼	28⅝	28½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6¾	5⅞	6	6½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	11½	11½	11½	12⅛
33½	28	..	Am Hide & L Vl pr	31	31	31	32
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13½	13¼	13⅜	..
3⅞	2¼	..	Am Hide &L	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
37¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	34½	34⅛	34¼	34½
4⅜	2⅛	..	Am Ice	2½	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
37⅜	16½	2	Am Ice pf	16	15½	15⅝	16½
9⅞	4⅜	..	Am International	8¾	8¼	8⅜	9
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	16¾	16¼	16½	16½
58	39	..	Am Locopf	54½	53	53¾	..
10½	4½	..	Am Mach & Met	10	9⅞	10	10
28¾	13½	..	Am Metal	27¾	26½	26½	27¾
121	72	3¶	Am Metal 6%	121½	121	121½	121
29⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach&Fy	29¼	28¼	28⅝	29⅝
8½	1¼	..	Am Power & Lt	7	7	7	7⅛
41¼	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf	34⅝	33	33¾	33½
49½	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	39⅞	38	38¾	38
18⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	27½	26½	26⅝	26⅞
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	93	93½	93¼	93½
14⅝	4½	..	Am Seating	14½	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	24½	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
53⅜	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	53⅜	52¼	52½	53⅛
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	142¼	141¼	142¼	..
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6%	114	114	114	113⅜
109¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	101½	101¼	101½	101½
140⅜	129½	6	Am Tob pf	137	137	137	136¾
105½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	104¾	103	103	104
20¼	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	17	16½	16½	16¾
47¾	33½	2¶	Am Stores	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36½
70½	51	2	Am Sugar Ref	57½	62¼	62¼	63¼
145¾	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	142½	141	141¼	140¾
24¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	24	23½	23¼	24⅜
27	15½	1¶	Am Stm Tub	24⅜	24½	24¼	24¼
19½	7¼	1	Am Wat W & E	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	15⅜
103⅜	47⅜	..	Am Woolen	9⅜	9½	9½	9⅜
60⅜	35¼	..	Am Woolen pf	61¼	59¾	60	60⅜
4⅜	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6½	2¼	..	Am Yp P pf (h)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21¼	20¾	20⅞	21¾
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	27	26⅞	27	..
13⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15⅛	14¼	14⅞	14¼
109	98¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	104¾	103	100	99
2½	1½	..	A P W Paper	2	2	2	..
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	47¾	46½	47¾	45½
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	104½	103½	104¼	..
6¼	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
63¾	53½	6	Armour Ill pf	61⅞	61¼	61¼	61⅛
38	14½	..	Armstrong Cork	38	35¾	36⅜	36¼
12¾	2¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	17	14⅜	16⅛	16¾
100	80¾	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	108	108	108	108
99½	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	90¼	90	90¾	90½
57⅛	35⅜	2b	Atchison T&SF	49⅛	47¼	47¾	48⅛
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	83¼	82	82¼	82
37½	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	23¾	23	23¼	23¼
3½	2	..	Atl Gulf & W I	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28	20¼	1	Atl Refining	22¾	22	22½	22½
17⅞	15	..	Auburn Auto	44⅜	42	42½	43¼
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8¼	8	8	..
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅝
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅝
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	19¾	19	19	19¾
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio	19⅛	18¼	18⅛	18½
110	100¼	6½	Bamberger pf	108	107½	107½	..
49½	36¼	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45	45	45	..
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	112½	112½	112½	..
7½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	8¾	7⅞	8⅝	7½
75½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	72¾	72½	72½	..
10⅝	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜
111⅝	107¾	..	Bayuk Cig pf	110	110	110	111½
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
36	22	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	32¼	32½	32½	33
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
23¼	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	24	23¼	23½	23⅝
13⅝	13⅝	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	15¾
64	44	2	Best & Co	54	54	54	53¾
41½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	39¼	37⅜	36⅛	38¾
106¾	86¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	107½	106	106¼	106¾
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
14½	9¾	..	Blaw Knox	14¼	13¼	14	14⅛
16⅝	28¼	..	Boeing Airplane	15¾	13¼	13⅛	13⅝
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	48⅞	47⅞	48⅜	48
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	98	97½	97½	98½
41⅞	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	41½	41	41	41¾
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	25⅛	24	24⅞	24¼
64	28¼	2	Borg Warner	64	62¾	62¾	64
1¾	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
51	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	51	50	50⅛	50½
15⅝	8½	.60	Bridgeport Brass	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	15¼
52	23⅞	3	Briggs & Strat	52	50	51¾	50
36½	30⅜	2¶	Bristol & Myers	36	35⅞	36	35¾
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	43	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝
100	90	6	Brooklyn-M T pf	99	99	99	98¼
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	61	60⅜	60¾	60½
7½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	7¼	7	7	7⅜
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	6	6	6	6
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
91½	62⅜	2	Bucyrus E pf	85	85	85	..
1	⅛	..	Budd Mfg Rts	1	⅞	1	1
7⅜	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
66	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	64½	62	62	65
9½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	22⅜	21½	21½	22⅝
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	9⅝	9	9½	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	8	8	8
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	20½	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	14	14	14	..
2¾	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2½	2½	2½	2½
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (n)	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	17	16⅜	16⅜	17
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36	35½	35½	35⅞
1⅛	¼	..	Calahan Z & L	⅝	½	⅝	..
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6	5¾	5¾	6
27	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	26½	25	25	26¼
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
13⅞	4¾	..	Capital Admin	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12⅛
88⅛	45¾	..	Case Thresh	84¾	82⅝	83	85¼
55½	28½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	54⅝	52⅜	53¼	53½
32¾	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29½	27¾	28¾	27⅝
6⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
20	9¾	1½	Central Aguirre	25⅝	24¾	24¾	25⅛
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	57⅜	55¾	58	58½
7	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	6	6	6	5⅞
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	43¼	42⅞	43¼	42⅞
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	44⅞	44½	44¾	44½
2⅛	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	1	1	1	1
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Wt W pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	..
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1	1	1	1⅛
4¾	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3	1¾	1½	1¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	11½	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	44¼	43⅞	44¼	43⅝
6	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2⅛	2	2	2
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	26	26	26	26
7½	3½	..	Child's Company	6	5¾	5¾	6
25¼	9	..	Chile Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
83½	31	1¶	Chrysler	82½	80	81	82½
44½	27⅜	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	45	43	43	44
24½	12	2	Cliv Ice & Fuel	15⅛	15	15	15¼
100	69¾	6½	Cliv Ice & F pf	79	78½	78	79
5	3¼	..	Cliv Stores	4½	4	4	4
21½	12¼	.80b	Clark Equipment	21⅞	20⅜	21⅝	21½
19¼	15⅞	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17¾
108¼	101	..	Colg-Palm-P pf	106	105	105	81
57⅞	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56½	56¼	56½	56⅜
35⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35
107	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	106⅜	106½	106¾	107
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
26½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	15	15	15	15
21	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	16½	16½	16½	16½
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 3pf	15	15	15	15
14	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13½
89½	35½	6	Columbia G of A	88	86	86	88
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	67	65	67	66¼
72	31	5	Columbia G of B	73	73	73	..
55⅜	39½	2¼	Comm Credit	55¼	54½	54¾	55¼
94	67	3.40	Columbian Carb vtc	90¼	89½	90⅛	89½
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	69¾	69⅛	69¼	69¼
23⅛	14¼	.60¶	Comm Solvents	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	18¾
108	97¾	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	105	104¾	104¾	105
2⅞	⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
68¼	29½	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	58⅝	58½	58½	59½
120¼	112	5¼	Com Cred pf	115	115	115	115
39¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40	39	40	39¾
49	23⅜	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	35	34	34⅞	35
58½	41	4¶	Conn Ry & Lt pf	47	47	47	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
20½	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I Pr	17½	16¾	17¼	17
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	29½	28	28¼	28⅝
101¾	79½	5	Consol Gas pf	99½	99¼	99½	99¾
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	4	4	4	3¾
10⅝	4⅛	.25b	Consol Oil	8¾	8½	8¼	8¾
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾
1¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	¾	¾	¾	¾
14⅞	8¾	..	Container A	16¼	14½	16⅛	14½
8¼	2⅞	..	Container	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	6
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8¾	8⅛	8½	8¼
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
67¾	48¼	4	Cont Baking pf	61½	60¼	61½	60
91⅛	62¾	3	Cont Can	89¾	89	89	89⅝
16⅞	7	5⅝	Cont Dia Fibre	16½	16¼	16½	16⅜
42⅝	28¾	1.30¶	Cont Insurance	41¼	40½	41¼	40⅝
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
23	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	21¼	20¾	20⅞	20⅞
60¾	41⅜	3	Corn Exchange	56½	56⅛	56¼	56⅝
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	65⅝	63¾	64⅜	64¼
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37¾	37½	37¾	37¼
16¾	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	14⅞	13¾	14¾	13¾
38¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	34⅛	33¼	33½	34¼
53¾	31½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	5⅝	5	5	5
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	26¼	25½	25⅝	26⅛
86¼	47½	.50¶	Crucible Steel pf	84	84	84	85
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6¼	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	6	5¼	5¼	5¾
20¾	10¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	14¼	12¼	13¼	..
47¾	20½	2¼	Cudahy Packing	40½	40	40	..
10⅝	6½	7	Curtis Pub pf	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
20¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	17⅜	17	17¼	17
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
88	73	7	Cushman Tr	88½	88½	88½	..
72	61	8	Cushman 8%	71	71	71	..
37½	16	..	Cutler Hammer	40	37	40	36¾
			—D—				
9 8¼	6	..	Davega St	7	7	7	..

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Oct. 16	Oct. 15
47¼	22¾	..	Dere & Co	46¾	45¾	45½	46¾
28	19	.75b	Deere & Co pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	35	34	34	34¼
10½	5	..	Del Lack & W	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
50⅝	35½	1¶	Denver & Ray A	38	38	38	37¾
40¾	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	38	38	38	37⅞
41½	34⅜	1½¶	Diamond M pf	39½	39½	39½	..
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	39¾	39¼	39½	39¼
12⅜	6⅝	..	Dominion Stores	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	32¼	31¼	31¼	31¾
13¾	6⅜	..	Dresser B	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
5½	2	..	Dunhill Inter	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
113¼	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	110	110	110	110
136¼	86½	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	135½	134¾	134½	136
			—E—				
8	3⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	6¼	6	6	6½
164	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	157	155½	156¾	155½
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	156	156	158	..
29½	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	29⅜	28	29½	29
7⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
35½	19½	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	35½	34¼	34¾	34½
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	10½	9¾	9⅞	10⅛
8⅞	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	6
7⅞	1⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	22½	22	22¼	22
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	48	47⅜	48	48
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	64¾	64¼	64¾	64½
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	131½	131	131½	..
42	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	41	41	41	41½
7⅞	4½	..	Euitable Off Big	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
14	7½	..	Erie Rr & Lt	10½	10	10½	10
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	13½	13½	13½	13¼
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
14½	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	13
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	18⅞	18	18¾	18¼
			—F—				
9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	24½	24	24	24
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	118	118	118	..
19¼	5⅜	..	Fed Lt&Trac	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	16⅜
72	40	..	Fed Min&Sm	65	65	65	..
7½	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	3	3	3	3
3½	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	16⅜	.60¶	Fed Dept Sto	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
41½	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	40⅝	40¼	40½	40
18⅛	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
96	84½	6	Firestn T&R pfA	93½	93½

Business and Industry

Huge Increase in Bank Deposits Due to Federal Borrowing

Commerce and Finance

Corruption Seen If Utilities Are Federally Owned

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP)—Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, charged inefficiency and corruption would be the probable ultimate consequences if utilities were politically controlled.

Mr. Sibley in a speech prepared for delivery before the American Gas Association today, told the association "The drive for government ownership in public utilities is a matter of national concern."

He counseled them that "It is your duty to inform the public of the issues, as it was the duty of the utilities as a whole to oppose the holding company legislation in the last session of Congress."

Had the Government taken over the gas industry 30 years ago, he said, "I venture to say that it would be right up front among the 'horse and buggy' enterprises.

"That your business is larger than ever before and that it is moving ahead with confidence is, in my judgment, directly attributable to the fact your industry has been predominantly owned and conducted by private individuals."

Citing the technical processes of production and the intracacies of distribution in the gas and electric utilities, Sibley said, "It seems that for government to insist it be given political direction of such a business is perverting the proper province of that government. It is moving our utilities in the direction of inefficiency and corruption."

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, he said, "is unalterably opposed to the entry of any government into the gas and electric utility fields, whether it be the great Federal Government going directly into electric competition with your industry in the Tennessee Valley, or a government subsidized gas pipe line from Texas to the lake states, or a small municipal plant aided by federal funds."

Farm Real Estate Taxes Show Drop Of 5 P. C. in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Average taxes per acre on farm real estate throughout the country decreased 5 per cent from the levy of 1933 to that of 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The decline in 1933 levy compared with 1932 was 14 per cent.

The 1934 figure stands 36 per cent below the 1929 peak, says the bureau, but 54 per cent above the base year, 1913. In relation to farm real estate values, taxes reached their highest point in 1932 and have since declined 26 per cent, but in 1934 were still more than 100 per cent above 1913.

Average taxes per acre rose 141 per cent from 1913 to 1929. The rise was rapid from 1914 to 1921, but more gradual during the decade of the twenties. The upward trend halted in 1924 and in 1926, but each time resumed the former course.

Farm real estate values began a decline in 1921 which continued through 1932. As a result of this movement, taxes in relation to the values against which they were assessed (taxes per $100 of value) rose more rapidly than did taxes per acre. The 1929 levies per $100 of "true" value were 116 per cent higher than in 1913 From 1929 through 1932 taxes per acre declined, but farm real estate values went down more rapidly.

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Hits Political Control

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Harper Sibley
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Uncertain Outlook Causes Scarcity of Money in Amsterdam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Amsterdam money market has for some time shown remarkable scarcity of funds, private discount moving around 6½ per cent. This is attributed to the endeavors which banks and big business are making to maintain the greatest possible liquidity, in view of the possibility of the Netherlands' going off gold.

The stock exchange also reflects uncertainty, dealings in general being restricted. The undertone nevertheless is firm. The index number of stock prices (1921-1925=100) for industrial shares for instance was 33.8 in April, 32.5 in August; for banking shares these index numbers were 74.2 in April, 71.4 in August. For shipping shares: 2.2 in April, 2.1 in August. For colonial shares, 36.8 in April, 37.8 in August. For oil shares 47.9 in April, 62.5 in August. The total index number of stock prices was for April 30.4 and August 29.9.

Syndicate Offers $45,000,000 Bonds Of Illinois Bell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—A syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. is offering $45,000,000 3½ per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. The bonds are due Oct. 1, 1970 and are priced at 102½ to yield about 3⅜ per cent. Others participating in the offering are Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation, The First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co, Inc., and Edward B. Smith & Co.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the issue amount to 2 per cent, or $874,000.

The net proceeds to the company from the sale of the new 3½s, which are expected to approximate $44,967,000, are to be applied, together with funds on hand, to the retirement of the company's first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due on June 1, 1956, outstanding in the amount of $48,726,200. The 5s will be called for redemption on Dec. 1, 1935, at 105. Of the $45,000,000 of the new 3½ per cent bonds, $1,300,000 will be sold by the company to the trustees of pension funds and the remainder to the underwriters.

The new bonds will be redeemable, at the option of the company, on any interest payment date, upon 60 days' notice, as a whole or in part, at 107½ up to and including Oct. 1, 1945; 105 thereafter to Oct. 1, 1950; 102½ thereafter to Oct. 1 1960; 101 thereafter to April 1, 1966, and par thereafter to maturity. A sinking fund provides for the purchase at not more than par of $250,000 to begin on April 1, 1936, and continue semiannually thereafter.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company is a major operating unit of the Bell System. More than 99 per cent of its stock is owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It was incorporated on Jan. 14, 1881.

Participation of the individual underwriting houses in the $43,700,000 bonds purchased is as follows:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	$13,600,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	6,800,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	3,300,000
Lee Higginson Corporation	2,800,000
First Boston Corporation	4,500,000
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.	4,000,000
Edward B. Smith & Co.	4,000,000
Mellon Securities Corporation	2,000,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	1,000,000

American People's Working Capital Rises $8,000,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Bank deposits, the real "working capital" of the American people, have increased an estimated $8,000,000,000 since the low point touched during the banking holiday of 1933.

Does that mean that each of the nation's some 30,000,000 families is on the average actually $266 better off in cash than 31 months ago—or even that they have averaged putting and keeping that much each in the bank?

Not at all, as Wall Street money experts see the situation. Under a modern banking system, debt creates its own sort of money—bank deposits—which has accounted for a large part of the increase. The inflow of gold from abroad has built up much of the balance.

The Government has spent more than $7,000,000,000 beyond its income since June 30, 1933, and had spent several billions in the same way prior to that time, because of declining revenues and the necessity of taking care of the unemployed, drought victims and the like.

In a general way this money has been raised by borrowing, much of the money coming from the purchase of United States Government securities by the country's banks.

All member banks of the Federal Reserve System have inceased their investments in holdings of government bonds $3,000,000,000 roughly, from June 30, 1933, to the like date this year, or about 44 per cent. Banks not members of the system have bought perhaps another $2,000,000,000, although definite figures are not available on the latter.

Gold imports of more than $2,000,000,000 have entered the country in 1934 and so far in 1935, more than offsetting a slight loss on balance in 1933. This money has not only become bank deposits as the yellow metal was sold to the Treasury here, but by heaping up further the amount of idle bank money—"excess reserves"—has encouraged banks to go on building deposits by lending to the Government.

A purchase of U. S. Government obligations by a commercial bank raises deposits because it is customarily paid for, not in cash, but by setting up a deposit to the credit of the Treasury in the purchasing bank.

Naturally, it is pointed out in banking quarters, not all of this deposit money furnished to the Government has remained unused in the banks. While the Treasury maintains large balances, the majority of the funds has been disbursed for running expenses and relief.

In this way it has flowed into the accounts of thousands of corporations and individuals, often passing through many hands and many bank accounts in the process.

Some part of the funds has remained to the credit of individuals in the form of savings deposits and higher individual checking accounts, bankers here say, but the bulk has probably found its way into the bank accounts of corporations.

This is normal, economists say, since much of the money was spent for materials and supplies, and even the portion which was originally wages was converted into usable goods by the recipient, except for the relatively small amount which represented savings of wage and salary earners.

Chile to Stimulate Mining Enterprise By Big Expenditure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile is to plunge another 40,000,000 pesos into the mining industry, to consolidate the present prosperity of the north and stimulate fresh enterprise.

A bill is now before Congress, presented by a group of parliamentarians, including a strong contingent of deputies from mineral-producing regions, to increase the present capital of the State Mining Credit Bank (Caja de Credito Minero) from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 pesos.

Provided the bill is converted into law—the Government has identified itself with the project and has asked Congress to give preferential consideration to its passage—this will be the second increase in the capital of the Mining Credit Bank.

The original capital was 40,000,000 pesos, raised by a Government guaranteed bond issue. Later this was increased to 60,000,000, the present capital which it is now proposed to be increased by another 40,000,000.

As an example of its mining promotion activities, the Caja put up plants at Tambillos, Salado, Domeyko and Punta del Cobra.

Highest Electric Output Since 1929

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 16

ANOTHER new high record in electric power output for the United States was reached last week, according to announcement of the Edison Electric Institute. Production of electricity by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 12, was 1,863,483,000 kilowatt hours, the highest since the third week of December, 1929.

Last week's output was 12.7 per cent higher than the corresponding week of 1934. Output has been running about 12 per cent ahead of last year since Labor Day; August output was 10.5 per cent ahead of August, 1934, July 9.6 per cent, and June only 4.9 per cent.

Steel Ingot Output Unchanged in Week At 52 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Output of steel has apparently risen as high as it can without the benefit of heavy automobile tonnage. Ingot production this week is unchanged at 52 per cent of capacity, the level from which it has not fluctuated more than half a point in the last six weeks.

This period coincides almost exactly with the low point in automobile assemblies occasioned by the fall change to new models.

Under the circumstances the trend of automotive steel releases is being watched more carefully than usual, and the current week offers convincing evidence that the desired support from the motorcar makers is commencing.

Heavier releases for sheets, bars and strip steel are reported in all districts serving the automobile industry, and the week's most significant gains in steel production are reported from Cleveland and the Valleys.

The World's Business

Lower Tariffs Win in Canada

PREMIER R. B. Bennett is held to have been defeated by hard times. But the Conservative leader will hand the reins of power to the Liberal Mr. Mackenzie King at a time when Canada is emerging out of depression. There is more recovery evident in Canada than in the United States. The trough in both cases was reached in March, 1933. Since then, as the Bank of Nova Scotia recently marked, "The recovery that began in the spring of 1933 presents an inspiring picture. The index does not record a single real setback in Canada." Total production in Canada in the first six months of 1935 was slightly above that for the first six months of 1926; the United States' position is still only 80 per cent of the way back.

* * *

But five years are a long time for Ins to resist the Outs for the affections of any electorate. And in Canada's case, as in that of the United States, the response to the depression came after the depression itself. It seemed almost as if the depression numbed both peoples. We are now in a period of intellectual fermentation. In both countries the people are demanding change. In America's case the President in 1933 was given almost a blank check to write a new social order. It was this precedent that bestirred the Canadians. It threw up a rack of isms to which even the conservative Mr. Bennett could not stay immune.

* * *

On a visit home soon after the NRA was introduced, the Canadian Minister to Washington, Mr. W. D. Herridge, besought the Premier, who happens to be his brother-in-law, to follow the Presidential lead. The Premier turned out to be more cautious than his adviser. He did not imitate the NRA. But he did advance a kind of New Deal of his own. And, like Governor Merriam in California, he met the onslaught of isms by saying a kind word for radical nostrums. Merriam praised the Social Crediter, Major Douglas, Bennett paid a handsome tribute to the communist, John Strachey. In practise, however, the Bennett New Deal would have extended the Bennett policy of producer protection along new fronts.

Mr. Bennett is a first-rate protectionist. In 1930 he was elected under the super-protectionist banner of "Canada First." He then proceeded to put tariffs higher than they have ever been in Canadian history—partly, it must be said, in retaliation to the Hawley-Smoot Act. For agriculture he bought up a 200,000,000 wheat surplus at 10 cents below present market prices—an example of how a gamble may be successful, just as Mr. Hoover's was of a gamble that didn't come off. Producers, however, are like Oliver Twist for state help—they are always asking for more. But the Canadians have now decided for less state control, not more.

* * *

Wisely Mr. Mackenzie King promised little more than economic and political freedom. His more youthful friends would have committed him to a program of state interferences with economic life. In a visit to Canada some months ago I discovered these young Liberals eration. (Social Credit was then sented in Canada by the Co-operative Commonwealth Fed- drifting to the Socialists, repre- germinating, but those young Liberals were not the type, I fancy, to embrace it.) Economic freedom was no more satisfactory to them than Bennettism. They yearned for "planning," state control. I saw blueprints of how Canada could be "made over" nearer to the heart's desire. But that is not the liberalism that Mr. Mackenzie King learned. It would have amounted to a competition with Mr. Bennett himself in the use of the state as an economic weapon.

* * *

It is doubtful whether Mr. Mackenzie King can yet do much about tariffs. But there is some comfort that in him world statesmen who believe that the world will be safe only if we return to the paths of economic internationalism have gained a notable recruit. One of his first acts undoubtedly will be to end the "kind of war" with Japan. Canada was trying to cut its own exporting throat by taking discriminatory action against Japan. As the new Premier says, "Japan was buying from us four times as much as we buy from her, yet we find the Bennett government prepared to fight rather than deal in good will." The tariff war has virtually killed the reciprocal flow of goods across the Pacific. With such a likeminded leader in Ottawa, Secretary Cordell Hull will doubtless find the path eased in the signing of a trade treaty. One with Canada would be his greatest triumph no less than Mr. Mackenzie King's leading ambition. In a campaign in which the issue of high versus low tariff assumed increasing importance, the Liberal leader prophesied a trade agreement with the United States within a twelvemonth. Good relations between Canada and the United States are dependent upon better commercial relations across the "world's longest undefended border" than exist at present.

H. B. E.

Conditions Stable Now, Declares Ayres

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 (AP)—The present year should be recorded as one of the most nearly stabilized periods in our history, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres said yesterday in a bulletin prepared for the Cleveland Trust Company.

"There was a moderate decline in activity during the first quarter, and since then almost no change, and it does not now seem likely that there will be much in the remaining months," Colonel Ayres wrote.

"It seems strange that this should be so, for there has been this year a gret increase in the output of the automotive industries, and an important improvement in agriculture.

"There can be no real doubt that business sentiment and general confidence are better now than they have been during the autumn of any previous year of the depression. Nevertheless, these improved attitudes are still rather of the short-term variety than for the long pull."

August Earnings Of New England Telephone

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, operating in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, reports a net operating income during August of $1,233,004, compared with $1,016,081 for August of last year.

For the first eight months of this year, net operating income amounted to $8,532,735, compared with $8,939,226 for the like period of last year.

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This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus.

This issue, though registered, is not approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$45,000,000

Illinois Bell Telephone Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 3½% Bonds, Series B

Dated October 1, 1935 — Due October 1, 1970

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in Chicago or in New York City

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Trustee

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Coupon Bonds and registered Bonds, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including October 1, 1945, at 107½%; thereafter to and including October 1, 1950, at 105%; thereafter to and including October 1, 1960, at 102½%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1966, at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in the State of New York.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — Illinois Bell Telephone Company, over 99% of the stock of which is owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is one of the associated telephone companies comprising the Bell System. The Company, incorporated in Illinois on January 14, 1881, is engaged in the telephone business in the State of Illinois (except a portion adjacent to St. Louis) and in two counties in the northwestern part of the State of Indiana. The Company's properties consist principally of telephone instruments and facilities for their inter-connection, the latter consisting chiefly of central office switching equipment and connecting lines. The business of the Company is subject to regulation, within their respective jurisdictions, by the Federal Communications Commission, the Illinois Commerce Commission, and the Public Service Commission of Indiana.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of June 30, 1935
First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A, due June 1, 1956 ($50,000,000 of this series authorized)	$48,726,200.00
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Fund (4% Demand Notes)	7,201,145.28
Common Stock (1,500,000 shares, par value $100 per share, authorized and outstanding)	150,000,000.00

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — The net proceeds to the Company from the contemplated sale of the $45,000,000 Series B Bonds, after deducting the estimated expenses of the Company in connection with such sale, are expected to approximate $44,967,000, and are to be applied, together with funds to be obtained from the Company's current cash and temporary cash investments, to the retirement of the Series A Bonds which the Company is calling for redemption on December 1, 1935, at 105% and accrued interest.

EARNINGS — The Income Statements in the Offering Prospectus (which must be read in conjunction with the notes thereon and appended thereto) show the following as the Company's Operating Revenues, Total Income (the amount available for Fixed Charges), Fixed Charges (all interest charges and amortization of discount on funded debt), and Net Income, during the three and one-half years ended June 30, 1935:

Years Ended December 31	Operating Revenues	Total Income	Fixed Charges	Net Income
1932	$78,851,678.50	$13,318,453.55	$3,193,432.40	$10,125,021.15
1933	72,204,380.58	13,419,083.75	3,011,025.06	10,408,058.69
1934*	58,337,011.38*	14,877,896.59*	7,619,395.32*	7,258,501.27*
1935†	37,170,807.34	5,906,587.14	1,572,823.16	4,333,763.98

†Six Months ended June 30.

*The 1934 figures reflect substantial adjustments in the accounts, made after the decision in the Chicago Rate Case, and described in notes appended to the Income Statements appearing in the Offering Prospectus. The 1934 figures must not be used for comparative or other purposes without giving consideration to the notes so appended.

SERIES B BONDS — The Series B Bonds, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, will be secured by a lien on substantially all of the physical property owned by the Company in the State of Illinois and appertaining to or useful in the transaction of its business in that State. Upon the redemption of the Series A Bonds, the Series B Bonds will constitute the only then existing indebtedness secured by lien on such property, other than taxes and assessments.

Series B Bonds are limited to the amount of $45,000,000 now authorized. The Mortgage, however, permits the issuance of additional bonds of other series, which would rank pari passu with the Series B Bonds.

The Mortgage permits the Company, in certain instances, to dispose of property covered by the Mortgage without a release from or notice to the Trustee, and also provides for releases and substitutions of such property. No notice is required to be given to bondholders in connection with any such disposal, release or substitution.

There is to be paid to a trustee to be used as a sinking fund in purchasing Series B Bonds, but only if obtainable at not exceeding their principal amount and accrued interest, the sum of $250,000, on April 1, 1936, and semi-annually thereafter; provided, however, that any unexpended balance in the fund on any semi-annual payment date is to be credited on account of the payment due on that date.

UNDERWRITING — Subject to certain terms and conditions, certain underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of $43,700,000 of these Bonds from the Company at 100½%, or a total of $43,918,500, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 102½%, or a total of $44,792,500, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2% or a total of $874,000. It is expected that delivery of such Bonds to the underwriters, and payment therefor, is to be made on or about October 22, 1935. There is no firm commitment for the remaining $1,300,000 of Bonds, but the Company expects to sell such Bonds on or before December 1, 1935, without underwriting discounts or commissions, to the Trustee of Pension Funds established by the Company and by other companies of the Bell System, at 100½%, or a total of $1,306,500, plus accrued interest.

Price 102½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase $43,700,000 of these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and Messrs. Cutting, Moore & Sidley, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about October 22, 1935, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Further information, in particular financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from the undersigned.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

Dated October 16, 1935.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

What the Well-Dressed Englishman Is Wearing

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fashions for Men

A New Monthly Feature Fresh From Bond Street

By **Albert Stanford Bridgland**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT IS every man's natural instinct to want to look his best. And certainly, in achieving this point, the right clothes at the right time are important.

Overcoats of Soft Materials

With the approach of winter a man's thoughts turn to overcoats. The fashionable type for town wear here is the shapely double-breasted Chesterfield. This garment, with its bold front, makes the wearer imposing—gives him a presence. The modern trend is for soft materials which provide warmth without weight. For a dressy coat fancy weaves are not used, but plain twills or indistinct herringbone designs. Colors most in evidence are blues, grays, blue-grays and blacks.

For motoring or spectator sports purposes an easier fit is appropriate, and fawns and browns come into their own.

The Guards coat is another handsome style. The back is distinctive with an inverted pleat down center, single pleats at side, and belt across waist.

The discriminating dresser has a special overcoat for wear over evening dress. It may take the form of a black, single-breasted, easy-fitting overcoat with silk-faced revers; or, with the exclusive few, an Inverness cloak or an opera cloak. Lord Poulett, for example, wears an opera cloak lined with red silk, and walks into a restaurant with an air.

Evening Dress

In the West End of London midnight-blue has superseded black for evening dress. This blue-black cloth possesses the virtue of looking more black in artificial light than dead black. The up-to-date dress coat is a beautifully molded garment with exquisite lines. Waist is on the short side while tails are long and tapering. Shoulders are squared up, not by excessive padding, but by cunning cut and the illusion of line. Corded silk or satin covers the revers. Ivory buttons are preferable as they gleam in the light.

Trousers should be easy-fitting with two rows of braid at side. White waistcoat may be made from marcella (a honeycomb pattern), piqué, or similar fabric.

There is much latitude in shape of collar and points of fronts, which are fastened with three, sometimes four, pearl, onyx or jeweled buttons. The majority are backless with merely an elastic belt. White starched shirt has one or two stud-holes, with fronts of piqué, marcella, or plain linen.

It is a mistake to have waistcoat, shirt front and tie of same material; therefore a plain shirt front is advisable for relief. Bow tie may be of muslin, piqué or marcella.

Flower, Also Fit of Shirt

There has been a revival of the custom of sporting a flower with evening dress, for which the Prince of Wales (who chooses a red carnation) is responsible. Some men prefer a white carnation or gardenia, while a few exquisites display a small orchid. As for jewelery, studs of gold or pearl, with cuff links to match, or of enamel, onyx, or jeweled, are seen. Sets may be bought which include waistcoat buttons. A silver, gold, or platinum key chain runs from trousers pocket to brace button.

Men who give close thought to dress like black or black and white braces and sock-suspenders, a white muffler which may bear a monogram, and plain silk socks.

The fit of shirt is vital with evening dress. An ungainly shirt throws a coat out of gear. Many dress shirts are specially laundered so that they retain a convex shape. One knows of a rich man who never wears a dress shirt more than once. He attended a famous club one night and, noting a slight speck on front, hurried home to change. For him the much abused adjective "immaculate" is justified. A black silk hat, opera hat, or homburg is correct headgear—the last with an overcoat only.

Dinner Clothes and Waistcoats

At one time dinner clothes were confined to informal gatherings; now they are often allowed to usurp the place of evening dress. Dinner jacket may be single or double breasted, with silk-faced revers and ivory buttons. Materials are the same as for dress clothes. Side pockets have no flaps, and, as in dress coat, there should be a breast pocket for display of white handkerchief.

I am constantly consulted as to correctness of white waistcoat with tuxedo. King Edward started the fashion, after failing with more drastic measures to brighten dinner clothes. The custom languished after his passing, but was revived by the present Prince of Wales. However, the black style is more general.

An iron rule here is that black tie must be worn with dress jacket and white with tails. Trousers are as for dress suit except that one row of braid takes the place of two. Although a top hat or opera hat is correct, the homburg is preferable—especially with double-breasted style.

A wing collar is worn for some occasions; but it is now permissible to have soft shirt and soft collar with deep points, not only for cruising, but in smart restaurants.

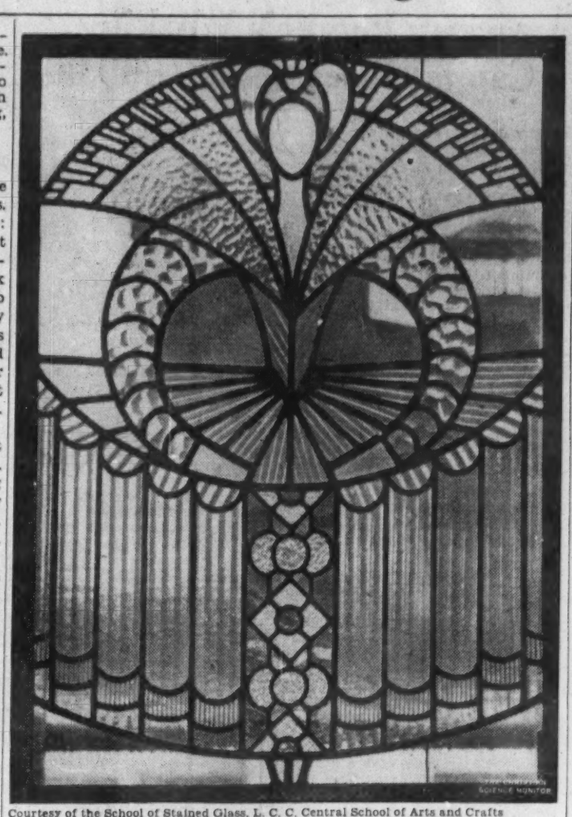
Lounge Jacket

Little change is noted in lounge jackets or double-breasted reefers. The athletic ideal is still in force: square shoulders, full chest, waist defined but not constricted, hips fitting snugly, a little drape at back of arm. Lounges are made with two or three buttons. The more dressy styles have pointed lapels, others show a notch between collar and rever. The Duke of Kent and other fashion leaders have somewhat changed the character of the d. b. jackets.

Instead of lapels finishing at waistline they roll to bottom button. At first this happened by leaving top button unfastened; latterly they have been cut with that end in view. In numerous cases the top buttons, for show only, are dispensed with.

Permanent turnups are still in vogue for trousers—except in formal or semi-formal suits. While blue, gray and blue-gray are in demand, brown has, as usual, come to the front for the fall. One observes a slight decline in bowler hats. With dark suits or overcoats the black homburg is favored. It is not unlikely that Mr. Anthony Eden has had something to do with this. He is regarded in Paris as the best dressed Englishman. Certainly his clothes are stylish and becoming and he knows how to wear them.

Fashions for Men, Direct from London, will appear on the third Wednesday of each month.



Courtesy of the School of Stained Glass, L. C. C. Central School of Arts and Crafts

Decorative Glass, Leaded, by F. Hamilton. The Effect Is Got by Using Ordinary Builders' Glass of Different Patterning

Painted Glass Window

Stained and Painted Glass

Practical Helps for the Amateur Craftsman

By **Margaret T. Holden Jones**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN THINKING or speaking of stained glass, the tendency is to think of it almost entirely in connection with ecclesiastical buildings. Yet it is hardly possible to walk down a street without seeing colored glass, either plain "stained" or "stained and painted" glass, in use as fan-lights, lights in front doors, landing lights, and in windows where transparency is not required.

Nearly all of the stained glass used domestically is mass produced, and is harsh and lacking in pattern and individuality. This need not be so even with the commercially produced article, while that which is built up by hand can be made both unique and attractive.

It is not difficult to set up colored lights, or small stained glass windows if a small workroom or a corner in a garage is available. Whether we actually produce any stained glass work or not, it is well that we should know sufficient about this famous craft to be able correctly to appraise and appreciate it. Abnormalities and anachronisms perpetrated in modern stained glass work through mixing medieval and modern ideas in the same piece would then be detected. Recently I saw an illustration of a stained glass window, classed as good work, which depicted a soldier in modern dress standing under a sham medieval canopy! The late Professor Lethaby's warning is relevant "Old is old, and new is new; don't destroy the one or make the other sham antique."

Rich Glow

Glass painting and stained glass work, has been and still could be one of the noblest forms of art. It is chiefly because it has kept within its limitations and simplicity that it has reached to such great things. Stained glass work is simply the arranging of pieces of colored glass in some simple pattern. This pattern is held in place and bound together by strips of lead which can be procured ready slotted for the purpose. "Stained" glass is glass that is colored right through, as distinct from a picture painted on glass with colored paints.

The glass of a colored glass bottle is colored right through in just the same way as the glass used in stained glass windows. Indeed one can often pick up on the seashore bits of different colored glass bottles, and these bits can be saved and used to work in as jewel-like bits into an original stained glass window. The unevenness of the pieces will give an added glow and charm to the color which is very appreciable in the finished window. It would, however, be a difficult and laborious process to attempt to procure all the colored glass required in this way! Sheets of colored glass can be bought quite easily.

Students of stained glass work in London have been experimenting with different textures of ordinary "builders" glass; ground or opaque glass of different patterning, and very interesting effects have been produced in this way.

Using Glass Cutter

Before starting to build a "stained glass window" it is advisable to practice using a glass cutter on some waste glass. A little practice will soon result in some efficiency in the art of glass cutting, which ability once acquired can be turned to many useful ends.

Having procured some suitable glass, either in various colors or differently marked builders glass, draw some simple design and cut the glass with care and accuracy to fit the design. The illustrations will give some idea as to the type of design. One of the windows illustrated is that of "stained and painted" glass.

The pieces of glass cut to the right sizes are called "quarries." These should be placed roughly in position upon a bench upon which have been fastened two strips of wood at right angles to each other. Against these strips of wood place the strips of lead for the sides of the window. Cut the lead strips with shears, using the greatest care to ensure accuracy, and begin to fit the quarries into place at the base line, build up the window working from the base corner, as one would build up a puzzle.

Painting

If any portion of the window is to be painted, the particular quarries involved must be painted and fired before they are fixed in place in the window. To do this, place the design underneath a sheet of clear, clean glass, and fix the quarries, to be painted, on top with beeswax. Obtain some brown pigment sold for this purpose (this brown pigment is the only color used in painting glass), and with a palette knife mix it with gum and water upon a slab of glass to the consistency of thick cream. The sheet of glass, with the design behind it and the quarries sticking to its surface should be placed upon an easel and painted as freely as possible, using a large long-haired soft brush A little "badgering" or stippling with a badger will help to soften the painted design. When the painting is completed the quarries must be fired to fix the design. This can be done by sending them to a firm who handles such work, or to a stained glass artist who has the necessary kiln.

When all the leads and quarries are in place, the joints between the strips of lead must be soldered. Rub a little grease (a tallow candle is handiest), on each joint, and take the soldering iron and bring it to the correct heat and proceed to "tin" it. This is done by rubbing the "bit" (the copper end of the soldering iron) on a sheet of tin on which there is a little solder, a little powdered resin, and a little glass dust, until it has a bright tin face. Holding the stick of solder in the left hand, melt off a little of the solder with the hot iron which will form a liquid drop upon the joint. Spread this drop with the iron until the joint is properly sealed and all is smooth and even. Repeat with all the joints, and then turn the panel over and do the other side.

Now comes the finishing process. The leads holding the quarries have to be cemented to hold the quarries tightly in position and to make the whole waterproof.

The cement is a mixture of two thirds of whitening to one third of plaster of Paris, together with equal quantities of boiled linseed oil and spirit of turpentine, mixed to form a thick paste. To this should be added a little red lead to harden it, a little patent dryer to cause it to dry more quickly, and a little lamp-black to color it.

Put a sufficient quantity of this cement all round the edges of the quarries, and scrub it well into the leads with a hard fiber brush, using plenty of cement. Do not be too precise in cleaning off the unwanted cement as a little unevenness takes away any hardness that might show in the finished window. A blunt awl is an excellent implement for this work.

Those who wish to study this most interesting craft in its wider aspects, and from an archaeological point of view, would do well to visit museums and libraries where original work and many well illustrated books may be seen. Where possible study late 13th- and early 14th-century glass to be seen in cathedrals and churches in Europe. In England the supreme hunting ground is York, and York Minster. At the extreme west end of the Minster, the first two windows are of plain quarries most prettily leaded, showing how pleasant plain glazing with silver glass can be. Other English towns with beautiful church windows are Gloucester, Tewksbury, Circencester, Shrewsbury, Warwick, Tamworth, Malvern, Wells, Oxford, Cambridge and Canterbury. In one or another of these places may be seen examples of both old and new stained glass.

In beginning the study of stained glass, care must be taken to be quite sure of the date of the window studies, for often excellent medieval work is seen side by side with work which is very poor.

With all works of art, great is the beauty to be seen by those who have eyes to see. This seeing eye is generally the result of having attained sufficient understanding of the processes involved to have a genuine appreciation of the result.

This is one of a series of craft articles by Margaret Holden Jones. The next, on lettering, will appear soon.

Fried Chicken With—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

During the last of September an item was published from one who had lived in Georgia but who now lives in the North giving directions how to fry southern fried chicken which was, according to my "fatching up," accurate.

However, the statement was made that in the South they do not make gravy with the aforesaid southern fried chicken. And that is where I have to rise and differ.

I have lived only in Georgia, Tennessee, Florida and Arkansas, but we surely did have baking powder biscuits and milk gravy always with our fried chicken, and just the memory of it makes me desire to have the experience and the skill of George Rector, so it can be shared; but the flour was browned, not blackened in the—we called it grease—left from frying the chicken and perfectly smoothed and then the rich milk added and blended.

We even pulled apart our biscuits and poured this grand gravy all over the hot biscuits; and personally then and now I like the gravy and biscuits better than the chicken.

Mrs. M. C. T., California

Goodness! Doesn't she make it sound delicious? When we slipped that recipe into the page we, too, wondered about the gravy for we like it as well as Mrs. T. Evidently there are both gravy and gravyless areas in the South and those of us who prefer fried chicken *with*—can seek sections of that fair land which provide.—Editor.

One-Room Home

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU have heard the old adage, the worth of a nation rests in the worth of its homes, or words to that effect. At the sentence, attractive white frame houses with green blinds, in their settings of lawn and garden, line the shady residential streets of our imagination. Children playing among red and gold autumn leaves. Companionable parents. Friendly neighbors. This sort of scene can be duplicated in its particular national version in every country. When we think of a nation's homes, we are more than likely to pick out these family centers. But I wish today to add to them another "home," more significant to the worth of the nation than is generally supposed. This is the "room of one's own," the one-room home, of the countless self-supporting business girls and women throughout the land.

Had you thought of the sturdiness and courage and sweetness expressed in these one-room havens? Comes 5 o'clock. Store and office pour their clerks, stenographers, secretaries, heads of departments, into trams and subways, headed for "home." Clubs and women's hotels will take some of them; apartments, others in pairs or trios. But thousands more than we have ever counted will soon open the door of some room—one of these "homes" that help make up the worth of their nation.

"Do come over and see where I live," is an invitation you accept. Sometimes it has "kitchen privileges" in somebody's house. More often it has a little electric hot plate (the English "bed-sitting-rooms" have their "gas rings") with one corner a sort of kitchenette gesture. It is often a back room, or high up in a rooming house (girls and women don't run to fat salaries, and a surprising number are also sending money regularly to parents or relatives back in the home town of their childhood.)

But the home feeling is distinctly here. The room has been "fixed up" with all the little touches. Comfortable, attractive, cozy, it is quiet harbor for a girl or woman who has spent her day out in the high seas and heavy gales of open waters. It is the setting for those private struggles with oneself that send the workers out next morning better able to keep an even keel no matter what the charted course. It is the place, no matter how physically small or modest, in which a woman is expressing one of the finest and most essential qualities that is a nation's need—the sense of home.

When women first went into business, they rather tried to snuff out this little candle beam in a naughty world. It indicated something soft, unsuited to this new, more masculine role. Women have left the home, left it high and dry, men wailed. However, it didn't work out that way. Women took their "homes" with them. They learned that they had been close to something too precious to leave. It must remain a part of them, lastingly. Forced into the business world through economic necessity, through having to meet with buying power the needs that used to be met with handwork in the home, they could not take their houses with them. But they could take their sense of home. So the little one-room, somewhere up a thousand stairways, became for countless workers, the safe harbor, the expression of a love that everyone needs, be he man or woman. And from it each day goes out into the rush of business, one who is the more womanly, the sweeter and more wholesome, for her homekeeping in her one room.

Millicent Taylor

A SCOTTY SHELF

Something new and different for the kiddies room. Black enamel hand trimmed in red. 8 in. high - 11 in. long.

SAILBOAT SHELVES—White enamel—trimmed in gold and ocean blue—10 x 10½—$1.00 each. *Shipped anywhere—postpaid*

Cosmeto Novelty Co. — Wooden Specialties
1500 Newlands Ave. Burlingame, Calif.

YES, *Spring will come again!*

Mother Nature is awakened by the sunny days of March. Your garden will give you untold pleasure as each day new blooms unfold before your eyes. Plant these "HARBINGERS OF SPRING" now and have delightful bloom from March on. Listed according to blooming time.

25 Snowdrops	$1.00
25 Crocus, all colors	.65
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25 Scilla Sibirica, blue	.90
25 Grape Hyacinths, heavenly blue	.75
25 Narcissi and Daffodils	1.15
25 Bedding Hyacinths, assorted	1.90
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FOR PEOPLE WHO LIKE GOOD THINGS

Bruins to Test Amateur Hockey Stars at St. John

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

According to an announcement today 13 amateur hockey players, all of whom were outstanding on junior and senior amateur teams in Canada a year ago, will report to the Boston Bruins training camp in St. John this week end for tryouts. This number of amateurs is the most that the Bruins ever have had report to a training camp and General Manager Art Ross hopes that a fair percentage of them will prove to have major-league possibilities, not necessarily this year, but after seasoning with the Bruin Cubs.

The amateur status of these 13 players is in no way impaired by their reporting at the Bruins camp because they go there under tryout arrangement and with the approval of the various amateur bodies governing Canadian hockey.

Three of the amateurs hail from Toronto. One of the trio is Roy Conacher, young brother of Lionel and Charlie Conacher. He is a forward and played junior hockey last year. Jimmy Good, center, and Bud Mayes, 195-pound defenseman, are the others.

From Kitchener the Bruins have three amateurs. They are Milton Schmidt, Porky Dumart and Bobby Bauer. All three were members of the Kitchener junior O. H. A. team last year and it was necessary for Ross to draft Bauer who was on the Syracuse negotiation list. Carlo Kuntz, center on the Kitchener senior team also will report.

Others will be Irving McKee from Charlottetown, P. E. I., a defenseman; Richard Klein, brother of Deed Klein of Americans, from Melville, Saskatchewan; Ivan Johnson from Winnipeg; Robert Gross of Sudbury, Ontario; Leo Lespie and Walter Cunningham from Winnipeg; Bob McCranor from Fort William.

United States to Send Canoeists to Olympics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Six canoeists and a coach are to be sent by the United States to the Olympic Games in Germany next summer, if the plans of the American Canoe Association, just announced, can be carried out. Canada has already selected a team, and entries have been made from 20 other countries, for the events, to be staged at Grunau, Germany, Aug. 7 and 8.

Races will be both for double blade canoes, and singles, and the standard for each of these has been fixed recently by the International Canoeing Committee, with the selection for the former being the European racing kayak, while the Canadian cedar canoe, which closely resembles the American style of canoe, will be used in the latter. Races will be both at 1000 meters and 10,000 meters.

This is the first time canoeing has been officially placed in the Olympic agenda, though there were exhibitions at Paris in 1924.

According to the present plans, tryouts will be held next June or early in July, and already a bid has been made for these tryouts for the new course at Carnegie Lake, Princeton, N. J., where the annual meeting of the association was staged so successfully last summer.

Two Conference Contests Billed This Week End

Big Six Football Games

Oct. 19—Nebraska and Kansas State at Manhattan, Kan.; Iowa State and Oklahoma at Norman, Okla.; Missouri and Kansas have open dates.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 16—Two conference games and a couple of open dates make up the Big Six football schedule this week end. Nebraska, the challenger, invades Kansas State, favored to win over the title defenders at Manhattan, Kan. Iowa State, defeated in the only conference game previously played, visits Oklahoma, which has an up-and-down record to date.

Missouri, building a good foundation with a series of three non-conference victories, stops to gain its breath before attempting the conference elevation a week hence against Iowa State. Kansas, recovering from a one-sided defeat on distant soil, also wants to rest, having a Kansas State encounter, Oct. 26, in view.

Though both were defeated, Nebraska has more to show for last week's campaign than Kansas State. If this is anything to figure on it should make the Cornhuskers favorites at Manhattan on Saturday. The Wildcats may not show up the weakness in the middle of the Nebraska line as the Gophers did, and the Cornhusker attack may function more consistently.

Nebraska Played Well

Nebraska gained a lot of yardage against the Gophers, and was knocking at their goal when the game ended. Other opportunities to score were missed by lacking the final ounce of power and inch of precision. Jerry LaNoue, halfback, who made the touchdown and cracked the line for several good gains, and Lloyd Cardwell, halfback, whose end sweeps kept the Gophers busy, may put the Cornhuskers back in their winning stride. The passing combination of Harris Andrews, halfback, to Elmer Dohrman, end, to Robert Benson, halfb[illegible], which gained 38 yards and almost scored, is one to watch again this week.

Kansas State slowed up Marquette, fresh from a one-sided victory over Wisconsin, but could not make its own attack effective. The defeat was by 14 to 0. The Wildcats forced the Hilltop line to yield repeatedly, making 10 first downs to 15 for the Milwaukee team. The last Nebraska-Kansas State game resulted in a victory for the latter, 19 to 7, in the Wildcat's 1934 conference championship path.

Iowa State is given a good chance against Oklahoma. The Ames Cyclones got their scoring machine oiled up in the triumph, 23 to 0, over Upper Iowa. Elwin Snell, halfback, scored the first touchdown late in the second quarter, climaxing a 57-yard drive. Tommy Neal, quarterback, tossed Snell a lateral pass on the 22-yard line and Snell dashed goalward. A similar play scored the second marker from the eight-yard line in the third period, Al Waite halfback, passing to Harold Miller, fullback. A blocked punt and a run by Durwood Hansen, tackle, put the ball in scoring position. Another blocked punt gave Ames two points on a safety, and a third started the drive which Neal wound up over the goal.

Second String Scores

Oklahoma encountered more power in losing to the Texas Longhorns, 12 to 7. Second string players made the best showing, in the second period, when Raphael Boudreau, halfback, shot a 25-yard pass to Bo Hewes, fullback, who caught it behind the goal line. Boudreau kicked the afterpoint. Last year Oklahoma defeated Iowa State, 12 to 0.

Continuing on the upgrade, Missouri may be a team to reckon with in the conference race for the first time in several years. Last Saturday it defeated Colorado, 20 to 6. The Tigers were held to a scoreless tie by the Rocky Mountain co-champions a year ago. Missouri turned the tide after Colorado drove over a touchdown on an advance from the opening kickoff. Missouri touchdowns were made by Alfred Londe, substitute quarter, Arthur Lochiner, halfback, and Fred Johnson, halfback. Henry Mahley all but scored another in the final quarter when, standing on the Colorado goal line, he dropped a pass. Lochiner and Jack Frye, regular quarterback, scored placekicks for afterpoints.

Kansas was overpowered by Michigan State, 42 to 0, but showed flashes of an attack which may be useful against less formidable opposition. The Kansas line held the Spartans in check for most of the first half, and the Jayhawker offensive missed a touchdown by the margin of an intercepted pass on the final chalkline.

Small But Efficient

Capt. Ike Hayes '36
Iowa State College Football Guard

Dr. Alekhine Maintains Advantage in Match

ROTTERDAM, Holland, Oct. 16 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris maintained a slight advantage in 40 moves of the sixth game of his championship chess match with Dr Max Euwe of Amsterdam.

Alekhine played the Slav defense to his opponent's Queen's pawn opening. Losing a pawn, the Parisian gained in development and instituted a vigorous attack on the white King. When play was adjourned, Dr. Euwe still was on the defensive.

The game will be resumed today. Dr. Alekhine now leads, 3 games to 1, with one game drawn and one adjourned.

Southwest Conference

Rice		Texas A. & M.	
38-St. Mary's (T.)	0	37-Austin	6
10-L. S. U.	7	25-Sam Houston	0
27-Duquesne	7	0-Temple	14
14-Creighton	0	6-Centenary	7
—	—	—	—
89	14	68	27
So. Methodist		**Arkansas**	
39-Denton	0	51-Ark. Frosh	0
60-Austin	0	12-Kan. State T.	0
14-Tulsa	0	7-T. C. U.	13
35-Wash. (St. L.)	6	6-Baylor	13
—	—	—	—
148	6	76	26
Baylor		**Texas Christian**	
33-Southwestern.	0	41-Howard Payne	0
14-Simmons	0	28-Denton	11
6-Tex. A. & I.	0	13-Arkansas	6
13-Arkansas	6	13-Tulsa	0
—	—	—	—
72	6	95	17
Texas			
38-Texas A. & I.	6		
6-L. S. U.	18		
12-Oklahoma	7		
—	—		
56	31		

Perry Going to Australia

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 16 (AP)—Fred Perry, the British tennis champion, started packing his bags yesterday to sail for Australia and a temporary separation from his bride, Helen Vinson of the screen. Perry will play in the Australian championships while Miss Vinson is making a picture in Hollywood. They plan a reunion in London in February.

Army's Former Stars Located Here and There

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Where are Army's football stars of other years?

Some still are in the service, others have turned to business careers. A few are coaching football. Some have passed on. Most of them are officers and one is chief of staff.

Husky Malin Craig, hard-running back of 1894-97, is now Uncle Sam's No. 1 soldier, a general and boss of all land forces. One of his team mates, now Maj. Gen. W. D. Connor, is commandant of the military academy at West Point. Then there was a fancy end, Maj. Gen. Dennis Nolan of the same era, now commanding at Governor's Island, N. Y.

The chief of cavalry is Maj. Gen. Leon Kromer, a game little quarterback of 1898. Paul Bunker, a great tackle of 1902, is a lieutenant colonel in the coast artillery at Manila. And Arthur Tipton, who played center during the 1903-05 period and won all-America honors, is a retired lieutenant colonel, living in St. Petersburg, Fla. It was "Bull" Tipton who bounced a loose ball along with his foot down the field against Navy in 1904 and fell on it for a touchdown. His maneuver forced the rules committee to amend the gridiron code.

When army men talk of end play the name of little Lou Merrilat comes to mind. He was a "whiz" back in 1914 and, after serving overseas during the war, resigned from the service.

Among the great backs who played for the Cadets were Charles Daly of 1902, a first flight quarterback in any discussion of all-time stars; Chris Cagle of 1927-29, a will-o'-the-wisp runner and passer who earned All-America rating; "Light-horse Harry" Wilson, who preceded Cagle; Elmer Oliphant, perhaps the best fullback the Cadets ever had; Jack Buckler, a star two years ago, and Gene Vidal, whose gridiron career was cut short by the World War, and who now is head of the Commerce Department's air service.

Daly, a retired colonel, lives in Pacific Grove, Calif. After a short coaching assignment at Mississippi State College, Cagle entered business in New York. Wilson is captain in the air corp at Langley Field, Va. Oliphant, who resigned after the war, went into business in New York after coaching for several years at Union College. Buckler recently resigned from the service and lives at Fort Worth, Texas.

Among the army men who have been successful as coaches are J. J. McEwan, who directed Army, Oregon and Holy Cross teams; Bob Neyland, whose record at Tennessee ranks among the best in gridiron history and who now is stationed in Panama; Maj. Ralph Sasse, whose Mississippi State team contributed one of this season's great upsets Saturday with its 20-to-7 win over Alabama; Maj. "Biff" Jones of Army, Louisiana State and now Oklahoma; Paul Parker and Bill Britton, who resigned from the army and now are coaching Tennessee. Gar Davidson is back at West Point as head coach while his assistant is Moe Daly, one of Army's better centers.

Rochester Purchases Minneapolis Sextet

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—Purchase of the Minneapolis Hockey Club as a nucleus for the recently-enfranchised Rochester Cardinals of the International Hockey League was announced yesterday by Harry B. Taber, general manager of the Flower City Winter Sports Company.

Taber said the agreed price was $15,000.

On the forward line of the outfit is Nick Wasnie, a wing, formerly with the New York Americans, Canadiens and Ottawa. Danny Cox, once of the Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Rangers, will play the center post. Leo LaFrance will be at the opposite wing. He was with the Montreal Canadiens for a short time.

S. M. U. and Rice In an Important Conference Game

Southwest Conference Football Standing

Teams	W	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	P.C.
Texas Christian	1	0	13	7	1.000
Baylor	1	0	13	6	1.000
Rice	0	0	0	0	.000
So. Methodist	0	0	0	0	.000
Texas	0	0	0	0	.000
Texas A. & M.	0	0	0	0	.000
Arkansas	0	2	13	26	.000

Games This Week

Oct. 18—Baylor vs. Oklahoma City at Oklahoma City (night).

Oct. 19—Rice vs. Southern Methodist at Dallas; Texas A. & M. vs. Texas Christian at Fort Worth; Arkansas vs. Louisiana State at Fayetteville, Ark.; Texas vs. Centenary at Austin.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 16—Two undefeated teams, the Southern Methodist University Mustangs and the Rice Institute Owls, will clash in Dallas Saturday in the most important gridiron battle in Southwest Conference competition since Rice defeated Texas in the middle of the season last year.

Rice Institute, 1934 Southwest champion, has been defeated but once since the opening of the 1934 season, and will put on the field two potential All-America backfield players, John W. McCauley '36 and William W. Wallace '36, and as strong a line as ever massed in the Southwest.

Southern Methodist will place on the field, in contrast, a small, wiggling halfback who has scored more points than any one star in both 1933 and 1934. His name is Robert A. Wilson '36. He, too, will be behind as fine a blocking line as ever developed at the Dallas college.

Remarkable Record

The Mustangs have unwrapped a surprisingly remarkable record thus far this season, largely because of the elusiveness of Wilson, who again this year is at the top of the individual scoring standing. While the Mustang backs have rolled up 148 points in four games, the Pony line has held opponents to a mere six points.

Although the Owls' record will not compare in numbers with that of the Methodists, it is just as impressive. The Institute eleven is the only eleven thus far this year that has been strong enough to stop the powerful Louisiana State University team. Besides that, the Feathered Tribe has bowled over two other out-of-state foes of some importance—Duquesne and Creighton—both by convincing scores.

Because of their 1934 prestige, the Institute team is being ruled the slight favorites to defeat the Mustangs.

A second Conference contest is scheduled for this week end. The Texas Christian University Horned Frogs, who are atop the Conference standing with Baylor, will meet the twice-defeated Texas Aggies at Fort Worth. Texas Christian is regarded by critics as the likely winner.

Intersectional Games

Three intersectional tilts of no little importance are also on three Southwest Conference teams' schedules. Texas will attempt to avenge the defeat last week of its sister college Texas A. & M., at the hands of Centenary College when the Longhorns play host to the Gentlemen from Louisiana. The Centenary eleven, as usual, is "jinxing" Southwest Conference teams. Centenary defeated the Aggies last week, 7—6. Baylor will journey to Oklahoma City to meet Oklahoma City University. Louisiana State University will play a Southwest Conference opponent away from home for the first time this year when the Louisianans invade Fayetteville, Ark., to meet the Arkansas Razorbacks, cellar members of the Conference with two defeats.

Last week the Southwest continued its aggressive march across the lines of out-of-state opponents as Texas defeated its ancient rival, the University of Oklahoma, 12—7, Southern Methodist won handily from Washington University of St. Louis, 37—6, and Texas Christian University downed Tulsa University, 14—0.

Wilson continues to set the pace for Southwest Conference touchdown makers. The weaving Mustang back contributed two touchdowns to help the Mustangs defeat the St. Louis eleven and take for himself a 12-point lead in the individual scoring race. Wilson has scored 36 points.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Next America's Cup Competition

WITH the special cup committee of the New York Yacht Club now considering the question of accepting the challenge sent by Charles R. Fairey for a race in 1936 or 1937 and with Class K yachts as challenger and defender, followers of this fine sport are eagerly awaiting the decision which is expected to be rendered within a month or two. That it will be accepted is the general belief, but there is also a feeling among those who are always in close touch with the America's Cup races that the committee will not accept all of the conditions which appear in the challenge. In past years the N. Y. Y. C. has made many a concession to the challenger, and it is quite possible that the future may continue to see more concessions being made; but it is quite doubtful if this next series of races shows any radical changes as regards the size or type of yachts.

Associated Press
W. Starling Burgess

Class K or Class J

The part of the challenge which is receiving the most attention from the committee is undoubtedly the request of the challenger to have the yachts of Class K rating instead of Class J as in the past few years. That would mean that the yachts would have a 65-foot rating, which comes within the terms of the cup deed. In fact, it would be possible to enter a Class L yacht, so far as the deed is concerned. There is, however, said to be quite a bit of sentiment favorable to the Class J yachts being used again, as there are two of them now in this country, with a third in England. These could be used as trial horses for the next defender, or even as a defender. There are no Class K yachts available in the United States, and it would mean starting all over again. There would, of course, be much less cost connected with a Class K boat, but that is not likely to determine the question.

Plenty of Cups for Smaller Yachts

At the present time there are plenty of international trophies for yachts of smaller dimensions than Class J. There are even international races for dinghy yachts, and the designer of the English dinghies which recently raced in the United States cabled a challenge for the cup with sailing canoes. This is, of course, a challenge which appears to be of a jocose nature, but it does bring out the point that the America's Cup should remain a trophy for the largest of yachts, and as the Class J boat has proved very satisfactory, there does not seem to be any real reason for dropping to Class K. Certainly the Blue Ribbon Trophy of the yachting world should be sailed for by the queen of the yachting fleet, and that means a big boat.

© Wright & Logan
Charles E. Nicholson

Burgess Already at Work

It is interesting to note that W. Starling Burgess, designer of more than one Class J yacht of the past, including Rainbow, which defended in 1934, is already at work on a possible defender for 1936 or 1937. Burgess now makes his home at Wiscasset, Maine, where he is conducting a series of interesting experiments. In case he receives a commission for a new defender, it is said that he plans to build a stainless steel yacht which will have a duralumin mast. That there will be a number of innovations in the new yacht is indicated by the fact that he is making tests with a 20-footer carrying a loose-footed mainsail cut on the so-called miter plan. And the American yachtsman will hope that Burgess or some other American designer will find from experimenting something which will make the next defender faster than the last, since there is little doubt but what the next challenger Charles E. Nicholson designs will be a speedier yacht than was the last defender.

Navin Intimates Detroit Tigers Will Stand by Their Present Roster

DETROIT, Oct. 16 (AP)—It looks as if the Detroit Tigers believe the team that brought home the bacon this year will be good enough to keep it in 1936.

Frank J. Navin, club president who won his $100,000 gamble that Mickey Cochrane would prove one of the game's greatest player-managers, isn't committing himself on the question of whether the Tigers will attempt a definite strengthening program next season. But from the way things look now, Detroit will start the 1936 campaign with practically the same club that won two American League pennants and a world's championship in two years.

"I can't tell a thing about it now," parried Navin when asked if he was ready to dig down deep for established players. "I might know something more after the December meetings, but right now I don't see any such players on the market. But I can't tell now."

It is possible he might get out his checkbook if a hard-hitting outfielder should appear on the ivory market, but those close to the Bengal front office believe that the Tigers will depend largely on young, promising ball players, just as they have for several years.

When the Tigers go to spring training camp at Lakeland, Fla., the club song may well be "It all depends on you-th." Among the many young hopefuls trying for jobs will be Don Ross, with Beaumont last season; Gilbert English and Chester Wilburn of the Portland Club on the West Coast; Chet Laabs, hard hitting youngster from Milwaukee, all infielders; and Jake Wade and Pat McLaughlin of Beaumont, who will try for places on the pitching staff. In addition, Dixie Howell, Rudy York and Francis Parker, who wore Tiger uniforms for a while last year, again will be back.

Rumor has it that Marvin Owen may lose his job at third, that Jo-Jo White may be replaced in the outfield, but right now it doesn't look that way.

Davey Admits Juggling In Football Statement

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey's statement that most of Ohio State University's football squad was on the state pay roll, he said yesterday, "was just a little extra entertainment."

Records showed that 13 of the 57 members of the squad are employed by the State. L. W. St. John, university athletic director, said Western Conference regulations permit players to receive money from the State if they work for it. All of the 13 players work part time and receive a part-time salary. The Governor said that out of a spirit of co-operation with the university, he approved a "long list of football players for regular jobs with the highway department during the summer."

Big Six Football Scores

Nebraska		Missouri	
28-Chicago	7	39-William Jewell	0
20-Iowa State	7	7-Warrensburg	0
7-Minnesota	12	20-Colorado	6
—	—	—	—
55	26	66	6
Kansas State		**Kansas**	
12-Duquesne	0	7-Notre Dame	28
0-Port Hays	3	42-St. Benedict's	0
0-Marquette	14	0-Mich. State	42
—	—	—	—
12	17	49	70
Oklahoma		**Iowa State**	
3-Colorado	0	6-Cornell (Iowa)	6
25-New Mexico	0	7-Nebraska	20
7-Texas	12	23-Upper Iowa	0
—	—	—	—
35	12	36	26

Boucher to Springfield

QUEBEC, Oct. 16 (AP)—George Boucher, former National Hockey League defense man and last year manager of the now-dissolved St. Louis Eagles, has been appointed manager of the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American League. Lucien Garneau of Quebec, owner of the Springfield Club, made the announcement last night. The Springfield club was recently transferred from Quebec and will operate in Springfield under the same management.

Mamaux Signs Contract

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—Albert Leon Mamaux, vaudevillian and manager of the Albany baseball club of the International League, signed his 1936 contract yesterday, Joseph C. Cambria, club owner announced. Mamaux managed the Senators for the first time this season. The club won only 49 games and lost 104.

Owners of Small Yachts Planning For '36 Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Whether an America's Cup race is held or not, international yacht racing is sure to be prominent this coming spring and summer, according to plans now being formulated among the owners of the smaller yachts.

Chief of these is the proposal now under consideration by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, American signatory to the international six-meter yacht racing agreement for the British-American Cup for that class, to send a team of four yachts to the Clyde next summer, in defense of the third cup, on which the Americans already have one leg. The contest is due over there next year, and already overtures have been made by the British Yacht Clubs, British signatory, to bring about such a race. Of the two previous cups each nation has won one, the first going to the British, while America captured the second.

Bermuda will afford a trying out opportunity to settle the question of selection, where there are already a number of yachts established for the winter season, with one new candidate at least. So the Seawanhaka's hope to stir up the owners to compete there with the idea of bringing out the best of the American yachts before the spring season starts on Long Island Sound. Paul Shields with his Challenger, which won the Seawanhaka Cup, is already there, and the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, sponsor of racing at the island, has several of its best yachts in commission also.

Prospects for the building of new six-meter yachts were improved recently, when the visiting yachtsmen from Scandinavian craft last month took the measure of those built in 1930 and 1931, which had been regarded as sure winners from their former success. So there is a possibility of new candidates for the honors being developed, while those owners who are active in the earlier part of the season, both at Bermuda and elsewhere, will have the preference when the time for selection comes around.

On the Pacific Coast, also, there is likely to be early activity, as plans for the selection of a yacht to send to the Olympic Games, under way by the North American Yacht Racing Union, call for the elimination tests to be staged there, in which sixes will have a part. There will also be races this summer, following the proposed date on the Clyde in July, for the regular Clyde week, and in Scandinavian waters for the Gold Cup and other international trophies. Then the Olympics will follow.

Sporting Around the Hub

Women Golfers to Play, Lunch and Hold Business Meetings

THE annual fall business meetings of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts will be held tomorrow following golf (at 9:30 a. m.) and luncheon for all the players of each district.

The Northern District players will meet at the Salem Country Club, Peabody; Middlesex District golfers at Belmont Spring Country Club; Midland District at Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton; Central District at Charles River Country Club, Newton Center; Southern District at Dedham Country and Polo Club, and The Country Club at The Country Club in Brookline.

From the Hockey Front—The Boston Bruins will play their first National Hockey League game against the world champion Maroons in Montreal, Nov. 16, while the first home game will tie with the New York Americans in the Hub Garden, Tuesday, Nov. 19. It is understood that the schedule, to be made public soon, will include six Sunday-night games in Boston as a result of recent changes in Boston's Sunday sports law.

The advance of the Bruins on their training camp at St. John, N. B., starts tonight when Trainer Win Green of the Bruins and Manager Fred Ditchman of the Cubs leave Boston to get things in readiness for the training season. Art Ross and Frank Patrick will follow on Friday.

N. E. Cross-Country Run—The New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union cross-country championship run will be held Nov. 16 over the Franklin Park course. Entries should be sent to Joe Lewis, 32 Linwood Street, Roxbury, Mass.

The Boston Athletic Association, now broken up as a result of the depression, won the team trophy last year and Tommy McDonough of the B. A. A. captured the individual honors.

Tech Basketball Schedule—Charles Gidley, manager of the Massachusetts Technology basketball team, has announced the schedules of the varsity and freshman teams for the coming season. Nine varsity games and 10 freshman contests are scheduled as follows:

Varsity—Dec. 17, Boston University at B. U.; Jan. 8, Harvard at Harvard; Jan. 10, Lowell Textile at M. I. T.; Jan. 14, Tufts at Tufts; Jan. 17, New Hampshire at M. I. T.; Feb. 12, Clark at M. I. T.; Feb. 21, Vermont at M. I. T.; Feb. 26, Brown at Brown; Feb. 28, Pratt Institute at M. I. T.

Freshman—Dec. 17, Boston University at B. U.; Jan. 8, Harvard at Harvard; Jan. 11, Tabor at Tabor; Jan. 14, Tufts at Tufts; Jan. 17, New Hampshire at New Hampshire; Feb. 15, Tilton at Tilton; Feb. 19, St. George's at St. George's; Feb. 26, Brown at Brown.

B. U. Wants a Pup—"Wanted: For keeps or as a loan for three months . . . one black-and-white Boston terrier, who wouldn't mind being mascot to a football team that's going to go places this year."

That "ad" and a letter were sent to the Boston University news office this week in the hope that a mascot would be found in time to trot onto Nickerson Field for the B. U.-Bates game on Saturday.

Students are now dropping pennies in boxes placed in the university's bookstores in the event a pup will have to be purchased.

Michigan State Eleven Coming—The Michigan State College football team will visit the Hub this coming week end, playing Boston College on Saturday. The Spartans will leave East Lansing on Thursday afternoon and arrive in Boston on Friday, early enough to get in a good workout.

Here and There—A special stymie committee, formed last summer to consider possible revision of the stymie rule for Massachusetts tournaments, will report this afternoon when the Massachusetts Golf Association executives and club representatives meet at the Winchester Country Club . . . Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard hopes to muster his full force this afternoon in preparation for the Army game Saturday at West Point . . . West Point authorities expect to sell out the Michie Stadium for the Harvard game, although 2100 of the 27,000 seats are still available . . . The showing of six sophomores in the Tufts game last week was so pleasing to B. U.'s Coach Pat Hanley that he plans to make a wholesale shakeup in his lineup, announcing yesterday that only Gary Famiglietti, fullback, and Co-captain Warren McNamara, right halfback, were sure to start against Bates Saturday . . . Jim Musick donned his uniform yesterday and took part in the daily Redskin workout at Fenway Park, his first appearance since the first intra-camp game played at Malden about a month ago . . . Northeastern's eleven is preparing for its game with Norwich at Northfield, Vt., Saturday.

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The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

11 Local Offices in Hudson County

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Tutti Frutti Coffee Pignolia
Ginger Fresh Lime Sherbet
Special Halloween Bricks
Chocolate, Almond and Orange Ice.
BON PALATE CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
490 Bergen Ave.
Delivery Service Phone Del. 3-9059

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Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
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Stanley Electrical Co.
Electrical Contractors
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JERSEY CITY (Continued)

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
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RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-3100

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FRED DIEZ
MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Wedding Parties and Social Functions
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For good ice cream and home-made candies, fresh daily.
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1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Es. 3-3920

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223 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
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Drapery and Curtain Hardware of All Kinds
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Catherine
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Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

MANHATTAN SHIRTS
MANSCO UNDERWEAR
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
now showing a new selection of Fine Neckwear, Shirts and Pajamas.
Paris Garters and Suspenders
Knox Hats

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon — Dinner
33 Park Street
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

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Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-9642

LOOK TO YOUR LOOKS AND LOOK TO YOUR POCKET
Tailor-made Custom Clothes are exceedingly smart and stylish and exceedingly keen in price
Montclair Tailoring Est., Inc.
J. BRAVERMAN, *President*
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ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
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BULBS
The Cream of Holland and America.
Write or phone for our
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WILSON'S SEEDS
284 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
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Fabrics Decorating
Wall Paper
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NUTLEY

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336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Rimless Hosiery

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

New Fall Wear
for Ladies, Children and Men
at
Popular Prices.
BELLIN'S DEPT. STORE
61 SO. ORANGE AVENUE

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

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The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

N. Meyers & Sons, Inc.
COAL AND COKE
303 East Fourth Street
Tel. Plainfield 6-1911

TEPPERS'
YOUR MONEY BACK
"A Safe Place to Shop"
MIRACLE ELASTIC PARIS GARTERS
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
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PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
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Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
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Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

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For Quick Service and Moderate Prices Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
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General Electric and RCA-Victor
RADIOS and SERVICE
TUBES—PARTS—RECORDS—MUSIC
Lowest Prices and Terms
Dowca Engineering Service
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FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
G. O. STEVENS OAL
TEL. PLFD 6-0642

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VANITY
BEAUTY SHOPPE
"All Methods of Permanent Waving."
We Have Served Monitor Readers for Years.
189 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0072

RIDGEWOOD

E. S. BARRY
109
EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel.
Ridgewood 6-3630
Cash Grocer

E. L. ROBERTS, Inc.
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Merode and Munsingwear Underwear
Silk, Rayon and Cotton
Silk and Wool

"Check Your Needs"
SALE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Oct. 17, 18 and 19
Tooth Paste, Candy and Ice Cream
BRECHIN'S Walgreen System
WILSEY SQUARE *Free Delivery*

B. DRAPKIN
Complete line of
HALLOWE'EN
COSTUMES MASKS
NOISE MAKERS
and PARTY ACCESSORIES

RUTHERFORD

Rose & Alfred
BEAUTY SALON
New York Hair Stylists
Quality Permanent Waves
126 Park Ave. Tel. Ruth 2-4891

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GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

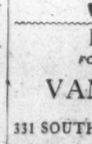
ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & ALTIGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
740 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM



Rebuilt Apartment Model Grand Mahogany Case, Colonial Style Piano, in excellent condition, at
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Goodenough's
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ERIE

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Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.
All Christmas, Wedding and Birthday Gifts given special wrapping

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

HARRISBURG

Good Sodas
◆
GORGAS DRUG COMPANY
16 and 1306 NORTH THIRD ST.

Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS CLOTHES

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

Chapeau d'Arte
Smart Millinery
Special Attention of Kathryn Allman
14 RITTENHOUSE PLACE, ARDMORE, PA.
Ard. 2826

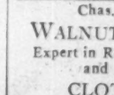
NORRISTOWN

General Insurance
Real Estate
DANIEL S. JOHNSON
513 Swede St. Telephone 232

PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs. Creamery Butter.
Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE WINNERS
"Stationery Service on Wheels"
Christmas and Greeting Cards
Printed and Engraved Stationery
Book Plates
Let us show you complete line.
Phone or write for representative to call.
6625 NORTH 6TH ST. Waverly 4944
Evenings or 9 to 10 A. M.



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HILT
Distinctive and Exclusive Styles. Reproductions of the newest imports. Felts of high quality—and the colors in all the "matching shades."
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WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
Expert in Repairing, Remodeling and Altering Both
CLOTH and FUR
into latest styles.
4618 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

W. M. RENSHAW
Plumbing and Heating
407 S. 20TH STREET PHILADELPHIA
City and Suburban Work
Pennypacker 2059

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Bring Your Family to Dine
Upsal Garden Grille
Famous Dinners, 65c
Sunday Dinners, 65c and 85c
Luncheons, 35c and 50c
Fresh Vegetables. Our Own Baked Pastry.
FRANK I. V. SEELEY, *Supervision*
No liquor served.
246 W. Upsal St., Germantown, Philadelphia

PITTSBURGH

MILK Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

POMEROY'S
Our Book Department will be glad to order any of the books referred to in Dr. Gilmore's series on Bible history.
READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 34 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
READING ALLENTOWN

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

SAYLOR'S
With the approach of fall, we recommend that you try our sausage and scrapple. All pork, 35c a lb. Beef and pork, 33c a lb. Scrapple, 29c a lb. Served with Pancakes—
How Good!
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

DIAL 3-1272
Marion Conner Seidel
HATS
Personal Service
101 Douglass St., Reading, Pa.

I. J. LEIBY
CARBURETORS
IGNITION MOTOR REPAIRS
Scientific Motor Tune-Up
CAR HEATERS—TIRES—BATTERIES
400 N. 10th Street Phone 33044
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

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CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 8243

SCRANTON

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Window Shades Made to Order
Diplomas Framed—Venetian Blinds
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

HENRICH'S BAKERY and DINING ROOM
also features Delicatessen
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and
508-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The market for good things to eat"
425 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1404-03

Campbell's
Haberdashery for Women's and Men's Wear
SANFORIZED SHRUNK SHIRTS
Leading Brands
New Fall Ties, Gloves, Spats, Belts
PARIS GARTERS
Ladies' Silk Hosiery and Undergarments
429 BROAD STREET

"MY! IT'S GOOD." WHEN IT COMES FROM
Kleindienst's Home BAKERY
Phone Sewickley 551 436 Beaver Street

Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies and Gentlemen's
Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289 601 Beaver St.

CHEVROLET
WALNUT AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
"AMOCO GAS—the original special motor fuel."
412 Walnut Street Tel. Sewickley 364

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

Mrs. Geo. K. Newbury
BOSTON BROWN BREAD
ENGLISH TEA CAKE

SWARTHMORE

Juvenile Books
for the Boy or Girl
Age 5-15
50c and $1
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

FURNACE SUPPLIES
at
SUPLEES' HARDWARE STORE

Jeweler
S. CARLIN
Expert Watch and Clock Maker
5 SO. CHESTER ROAD Phone 1721

UPPER DARBY

Blue Platter Tea Room
Like mother's old-fashioned cooking.
Luncheon Dinners
Catering to Parties
MRS. FRANKLIN P. MEDFORD
6500 Market Street Boulevard 3389-W
Plenty of Free Parking Space.

UPPER DARBY Brookline

STATE
Cleaners, Tailors and Furriers
Reasonable Prices - Expert Tailoring
Furs Remodeled and Glazed
We French Dry Clean Everything from a Rug to a Glove
Phones Hilltop 1803—Cynwyd 109
1308 Edgewood Road

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods
Sale! 72x84 inch 5% Wool Double
PLAID BLANKETS
Rose, Blue, Gold, Green or Lavender. Use our convenient lay-away plan—a small deposit and weekly payments will reserve your blankets.
$2.98 pr.
STILLMAN'S
YORK, PENNA.

Washington Insights

Borah, Like Dan'l Webster, a Power on Senate Floor and a Rugged Campaigner, but as an Occupant of the White House, Well—

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho as President of the United States is at once a fascinating and an awe-inspiring conception. Just what would happen to the United States, and particularly, just what would happen to Senator Borah, if he were suddenly installed in the White House with all the responsibility of executive decisions imposed upon him which he has always heretofore successfully shunned in a long and fruitful lifetime is too extraordinary an idea for most Washington observers even to contemplate.

And yet, judging by recent events, Senator Borah is making the gestures of a candidate, though whether they are the real thing, or the political camouflage designed to cover his re-election campaign as Senator in Idaho is too early to judge.

There is no one in the Senate quite like Senator Borah; nobody in America like him—nobody in the world. He is one of the few speakers who can bring real dignity to the chamber, and actually sway opinions by what he says. Under favorable circumstances, he is capable of making the best speech in the Senate of any member. At such a time it is a sight well worth seeing, the conviction of his emphatic utterance, the gaunt, shaggy figure, the eloquence, always under complete control, the lofty words that never lose their common touch and the sense of reserve power that is always present even when he is most incisive.

Senator Borah has served a longer time in the Senate than any other member, and he still shows his old power.

But this power seems confined to the Senate floor. Off the Senate his incompatibility with other politicians, of all other parties and all offshoots of parties, shows itself. He is the Daniel Boone of politics—he hunts alone. Senator Borah believes in rugged individuals, and exemplifies it. If he could have lived in a frontier state, he would have made an ideal and heroic leader; as President of the United States in the complicated and perplexing world of 1936, with politicians to mollify, the press to placate, and the public to please the results might be startling.

Senator Borah has a niche in American public life occupied by no other man—he is the born oppositionist. Taking his stand on the loftiest motives, though occasionally on a ground so subtle as to mystify even his devout admirers, he has again and again led forlorn fights for lost causes, or carried to splendid triumph issues that seemed hopeless until he embraced them.

Senator Borah is happiest under such circumstances. He fires the biggest shot in Congress. When his shot strikes home the adversary has to be collected from all the adjacent states, usually with blotting paper. There is a shaggy magnificence, too, about Senator Borah, delivering his salvo in the Senate, which is unforgettable. His fame has reached all countries.

This writer remembers with amusement an incident that testifies to Senator Borah's universal prestige. It was during the inauguration ceremony of Mr. Hoover and a host of young policemen had been set to guard all entrances to the Capitol where the new President was to take the oath. One of these blocked this reporter at one of the Capitol entrances despite the display of all sorts of credentials.

"Do you know anyone who can identify you?" asked the officer.

Who should come down the corridor at this instant but the puissant figure of the Senior Senator from Idaho.

The policeman gaped in awe.

"Senator Borah, will you please identify me!" said the correspondent.

The policeman blanched.

"Why yes, I know him," said Senator Borah, suppressing a chuckle. The policeman positively wilted. He was so overcome he could not even utter a word as he pushed the writer through the line. It was one of the happiest moments of this correspondent's life.

Senator Borah's associations with the press always have been of the happiest. He is always "good for a story." His interests and theirs have been identical. Senator Borah believes in unmitigated publicity. Where this would lead him in the office of President is beyond telling.

A President is nearly always at swords-point with the press because he must withhold or suppress news. Senator Borah, under such conditions, is unthinkable.

Dealing with politicians Senator Borah would find his path equally thorny. He has a good round substantial dislike for the eastern conservative die-hards, particularly those of his own party. He dislikes Mr. Hoover almost as much as he dislikes Charles D. Hilles, of New York. Senator Borah would probably begin by denouncing them, and follow up with a denunciation of conservative Democrats. After that he might look around for someone to oppose, which would be awkward if he were himself President.

Even the Senate Progressives, with whom Senator Borah would normally team, regard the Idahoan with mingled emotions for what they regard as his "treachery" in failing to support the elder La Follette in his independent candidacy for the Presidency.

In foreign affairs, Senator Borah would be unpredictable. He is one of the few, if not the only chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who has never been abroad. All Europe's blandishments have been in vain. George Bernard Shaw finally came to America, but William Ewart Borah has not gone to Europe. He has conducted his scrutiny of international affairs, often with the most commendable results, from his own aerie in the Senate.

Though for these and other reasons, Washington cannot yet take Senator Borah's presidential candidacy quite seriously, this does not discount his formidable personality in the campaign. This writer remembers a speech Senator Borah gave in Baltimore in behalf of Hoover in the 1928 campaign, as an example of as effective political campaigning as he has ever heard. There is little question that Senator Borah was Mr. Hoover's ablest campaigner. His gifts are as striking now as they were then.

Old Crystal Sets at Show Recall Early Days of Radio

Reminiscent smiles crossed the faces of many Philadelphia radio fans as they passed the "history of radio" exhibit at the Electric and Radio Show in that city's Convention Hall last week.

There was the simple crystal set with which, through tender care of the cat-whisker adjustment, they picked up the first programs from WIP and the old Wanamaker Station WOO. Then, in 1922, the one-tube set that brought the thrill of distance—when Pittsburgh whispered in the earphones, or even Davenport, Iowa—if they sat up far into the cold gray hours of early dawn. Then came the laboratory-like breadboard mounting of the first Atwater Kent sets, which with three tubes brought loudspeaker operation.

Modern Developments

It was a far cry from these early delights of the experimenter to the latest developments in the factory-built sets of today—and tomorrow. Visitors were particularly interested in such examples of these as the "Tune-O-Matic" receiver, which, through a built-in-clock, automatically switches itself on, tunes a set station, and switches off again at the end of the desired program. The old-time fan thrilled at the sight of the "Stratosphere" 25-tube set designed, according to descriptive literature, "for those who appreciate the finest." For those who look for novelty in the cabinet as much as in the set itself, the "Nocturne" proved interesting, with its cabinet face of mirror glass in either rose or midnight blue, and its dials and knobs of chrome-plated steel.

Enlarging on the historic exhibit, the Sylvania tube display included examples of all the different types from the large glass bulbs which cost early experimenters $6 or $7 apiece, to the neatly compact metal tubes now being popularized.

* * *

That Tube Controversy

A not very pretty picture of the troubles encountered by tube manufacturers in the production of the new metal tubes leads McMurdo Silver, Chicago custom-built set manufacturer, to predict that by the end of 1935 the majority of metal tube sets will be equipped with glass tubes again. Mr. Silver, along with Philco and Zenith, is a "holdout" on metal tubes.

Says Mr. Silver:

"Talking as we do to tube makers every few days, we find a universal experience of 'rejects' in production, ranging from 60 per cent to 80 per cent—over half of all metal tubes made today cannot even get by their makers' initial tests. We find one large and very competent maker reporting recently that he was elated and overjoyed to get 11,000 out of 20,000 tubes made that day through the air exhausting process and up to pasing, only to get finally 6000 tubes based that were fit to sell! This was his best day—70 per cent shrinkage in manufacture!

"From a large radio maker's sales manager we learn that upon a one week demonstration trip, a total of 28 new tubes had to be placed in a single seven-tube metal-tube set taken out for demonstration—400 per cent tube trouble in one week!

"Dealers now selling metal-tube sets find tube replacement necessary every one to three days approximately. This is because initial factory tests on metal tubes, unlike glass tubes, do not reveal leaks which may cause tube failure days or weeks later.

The Sales Appeal

"With all this trouble, why were they introduced at all? The answer is, we believe, double barreled. New sales appeal is one reason—the second has to do with policies reminiscent of alleged early methods of business building. We prefer not to go into this second reason, for we may be wrong, and hope we are, which is so destructive to the radio industry if it is true.

"We confidently prophesy that before the end of 1935 the majority of metal tube sets will be being equipped with glass tubes. This will be due to trouble with metal tubes resulting in loss of sales, return of sets supposedly sold, and inability to obtain enough for initial set equipment. Getting replacements for tubes certain to fail will be about an impossibility, and who wants to buy a radio with which tube trouble is certain and for which replacements cannot be had for a long time to come?

"We will use metal tubes when (a) they can be manufactured as uniformly, excellently and dependably as 6.3 volt glass tubes, and (b) when they offer, not almost as good, but actually better results than glass tubes. This will not be in 1935, it may be in 1936, but we prophesy it will be in 1937 to 1940 or later. It is more than possible that metal tubes may be abandoned for the failure they are before then, just as they have been in England in years past."

Pre-Inca Ruins Near Lima

Chan Chan, a ruined and deserted pre-Inca city on the coast of Peru, is situated 300 miles north of Lima.

WAR is an instrument entirely inefficient toward redressing wrong; and multiplies, instead of indemnifying losses.
—JEFFERSON

Daily Features

VICTORIES that are easy are cheap. Those only are worth having which come as the result of hard fighting.
—H. W. BEECHER

Worth Knowing

BOULDER DAM
THE HEAVIEST MAN-MADE WEIGHT IMPOSED ON THE EARTH IS THE WATER IMPOUNDED BEHIND BOULDER DAM ESTIMATED AT 41½ BILLION TONS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

15.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does the equator pass through Ethiopia? (*Yes*..... *No* .....).

2. Did Coleridge write "Yarrow Unvisited," "Yarrow Visited," and "Yarrow Revisited"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

3. Greater Tokyo has a population in excess of 5,000,000. Does Yokohama have a population in excess of 1,000,000? (*Yes*..... *No* .....).

4. "I hope to go, providing I can get the money." Does this sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes*..... *No* .....).

5. Is Warsaw in Russia? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Canning for Others

A WOMAN who felt she was not able to buy fruits and vegetables to can for her own use, and who understood the proper methods of canning and preserving both fruits and vegetables, decided to offer her services in this line to others, either for a share of the fruits and vegetables, or for a reasonable amount of cash. She found a number of busy women doing other work who were glad to have her help in this way; and she not only has filled her own jars, but has a small cash income besides. Mrs. M. F. S.

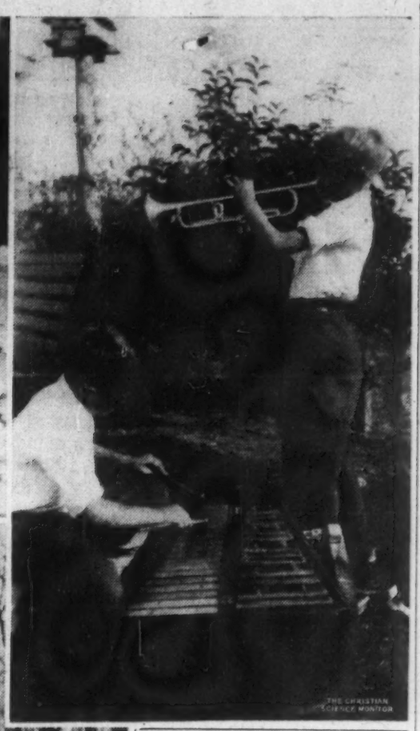
Old Shoes

AN ELDERLY shoe cobbler, unemployed, canvassed the town for worn shoes. These he mended, and is now selling from house to house for the price of the repair work. Naturally his customers are persons who are unable to purchase new shoes. Not only is the cobbler enjoying the rewards of his unique service in the form of financial independence, but he is paid also in gratitude from those who otherwise would be poorly shod for the winter months. J. S. O.

Portable Candy Store

AN ELDERLY actor who is out of work makes enough money to keep off of the relief rolls by operating a portable candy store. A wide shelf is hung before him by straps around his neck. On it are various kinds of candy. Wearing a dress suit and immaculate linen, he circulates among the crowds in the theatrical district every night. G. L. P.

Juvenile Hobbies



Upper Left—Reading Comfort as Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Mary Atkinson, Regina, Sask.; the Practice Hour, Snapped by Mrs. V. S. Martin, Long Beach, Calif. Lower Left—The Golf Lesson, Photographed by Miss Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass. Center—Sand Box Gardening, Recorded by Mrs. C. H. Robbins, Tampa, Fla.

The Poor Secretary

IF THE secretary writes a letter
it is too long.
If he sends a post card it is too short;
If he doesn't send a notice he's lazy;
If he attends a meeting he's butting in,
If he stays away he's a shirker;
If he duns a member for his dues, he's moaning,
If he doesn't he's slipping;
If he asks for service he is incompetent,
If he does not he's bull headed;
If he writes his reports complete they are too long,
If he condenses them they are incomplete;
If he talks on a subject he is trying to run things,
If he remains quiet he has lost interest.

Ashes to ashes,
Dust to dust,
If others wont do it,
The secretary must.

—*News Sheet, Downham, Bromley, Kent, Eng.*

Brevities

Rochester Times-Union: The grandest vision that some men have is the mental picture of themselves.

Flint Journal: Paper that cannot be torn has been invented in Japan. That will be fine for international treaties.

Portland Oregonian: "Nira" proved something of a washout as a name for girl children. On the other hand, Constitution could always be abbreviated to "Connie."

San Francisco Chronicle: Of course, there is always this to be done about the reported scarcity of lemons: It can be made into ball park lemonade.

New Yorker: The name of Frank Knox keeps bobbing up as the G. O. P. candidate for President. The Chicagoan is an able journalist and good citizen, but the campaign puns would be something terrible.

Los Angeles Times: Planting flowers in your own garden will give you more pleasure than pointing to the weeds in your neighbor's yard.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: It might add a little to the next Olympic Games if they were to add a contest to see which nation could run longest with an unbalanced budget.

In Lighter Vein

Safety First

Fireman: "Jump into the blanket."
Man: "No, you might drop it. Put it on the ground first."—*El Paso World News.*

Influence of Radio

A mother and her little daughter hurried into church, thinking they were late. The organist, however, was still playing the voluntary. "It's all right, Mummy," said the child, "it's only the signature tune."—*Calendar.*

Sh-h!

A missionary in India was having an earnest talk with a Hindu whom he hoped to convert to Christianity.

"Come, now," said the missionary, "wouldn't you like to go to heaven?"

The Hindu shook his head in polite regret. "I do not think," he said, "that heaven can be very good or the British would have grabbed it years ago."—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

Tit-Bits

"Tell me—having blown up the—er—bladder, how do I get it inside the leather case?"

Daily Anecdote

Ready to Help

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the Revolutionary War a small band of soldiers were trying to raise a heavy beam to the top of some defense works. Despite their best efforts they were unable to place the heavy piece of wood in place. The officer in charge of the detachment urged them on by words only.

A passing horseman, attired in civilian clothes, paused and watched the work, finally asking the man in charge why he did not render some aid. "Sir," said the man, pompously, "I am a corporal."

"You are, are you? I ask your pardon." And the stranger took off his hat and bowed low. He then dismounted and helped the men heave the beam into place. When the work was completed he turned to the corporal and said:

"Mr. Corporal, when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send for your commander-in-chief, and I shall gladly come and help you a second time."

The stranger was General Washington.

What They Say

Education

"The man is best educated who knows what should be done when the thing is to be done, whether he has a diploma or not."—*Charles F. Kettering.*

The Proof

"It is always better to be silent and to be thought a fool than to open your mouth and remove all doubt about it."—*Justice Eye.*

Fear

"The pulpit has said a great deal about sin, but comparatively little about fear."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

Guess Again Answers (15)

1. No; the equator passes more than 100 miles south of Ethiopia.
2. No; the three poems were written by Wordsworth.
3. No; its population is 620,306.
4. No; say "provided." "Provided" has the meaning of "on condition that," or "on condition." "Providing" always means "supplying."
5. No; it is the capital of Poland.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Last Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

RECENTLY, one of the most popular of all Hollywood stars came to New York on a visit. Quite suddenly and unexpectedly she received news that compelled her to fly back to California without delay. This left her with just one day to pay attention to several pressing business matters.

But, letting business fit in whenever it could, she spent most of that last day visiting an elderly Irishwoman (a pensioner of the star's for many years) in a poor quarter of the city, where she herself had lived before success came to her.

She explained to her associates that she just could not go back home to Hollywood "without seeing old Katie," as she never failed to visit her each time she came to New York.

For the SCRAPBOOK

The world is God's epistle to mankind—his thoughts are flashing upon us from every direction.—*Plato.*

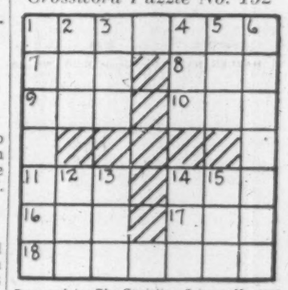
Any man who will look into his heart and honestly write what he sees there, will find plenty of readers.—*Ed Howe.*

If a good face is a letter of recommendation, a good heart is a letter of credit.—*Bulwer.*

Devote each day to the object then in time, and every evening will find something done.—*Goethe.*

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them. Such persons covet secrets as spendthrifts do money, for the purpose of circulation.—*Colton.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 152



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Agony
7—Age
8—Hindu cymbals
9—Plan in detail
10—A young sheep
11—Tree
14—Collection of sayings
16—Perceive
17—Illuminated
18—Capable of extension

Down
1—Violent wind
2—Anglo-Saxon money
3—Knock
4—Indian
5—Uncooked
6—Raise
12—American general
13—Human beings
14—Character in "Arabian Nights"
15—Nothing

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*No Telling What Marmaduke Is Collecting*

By Le Pelley

THAT'S A DANDY COLLECTION OF TRADEMARKS, TUBBY
LOOK — HERE'S A NEW ONE THAT I CUT OFF A SOAP WRAPPER
MARMADUKE IS BEING MYSTERIOUS AGAIN — HAVE YOU NOTICED ?
I SURE HAVE — I WONDER WHAT HE'S COLLECTING ??? HE WON'T TELL ANYBODY —
SHHH, HERE HE COMES NOW ! LET'S ASK HIM !
IF WE ARE CLEVER WE CAN WIGGLE HIS SECRET OUT OF HIM !
JUST IN CASE YOU BOYS WERE GOING TO ASK ME WHAT I AM COLLECTING — I HAVE NO STATEMENT TO MAKE — !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Gander Jim in the Stratosphere*

By The Hagers

WHILE WADDLES WAITS FOR GANDER JIM, LET'S SEE WHAT HAS BECOME OF HIM.
THE ROCKET JIM ABANDONED SOON; IT KEPT ON GOING TOWARD THE MOON.
A METEOR WENT WHIZZING BY; JIM FOUND IT VERY HARD TO FLY.
IT GREW SO DARK AND COLD, HE KNEW THE STRATOSPHERE WOULD NEVER DO:
NO BIRD WOULD FLY SOUTH BY THAT ROUTE. HE OPENED UP HIS PARACHUTE!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Ends of the Elephant

NOTWITHSTANDING the dictum of Mr. Kipling, East and West do meet every once in a while in American political parties and they have to get together, more or less, every four years on the selection of a presidential nominee. Whether elephant or donkey, the zoological symbol of party unity at such times often tends to behave after the manner of those humanly manipulated effigies in the circus which distressingly part company in the middle when the front end starts off after the peanut vender down by the reserved seats and the hind quarters amble away to lean against the center tentpole and wait for the world to return to normal.

Usually it is the Democratic Party that is most sorely distraught in this way. But this year the G. O. P. elephant is sadly strained amidships by pullings and haulings of partisans of the numerous aspirants for the job of running against President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936. As yet it is reasonable to say, however, that the tuggings for control are not so much personal as sectional.

This is illustrated particularly in the recent interchange of letters between Senator William E. Borah and Col. Theodore Roosevelt in which the Senator from Idaho invited the New Yorker to take up the trust-busting cudgels his father wielded from the White House when Mr. Borah first came to Washington. Young Teddy replied that while in sympathy with the protest against monopolies he thought that issue overshadowed by "the scandalous waste of the people's money" and "attempts to subvert our type of government."

Thus, as the "grass roots" conferences have indicated, Republicans in various parts of the country are interested in fundamentally different objectives. Heavy expenditures of the new-deal regime which look ominous indeed to certain large taxpayers in the East are a matter of less concern "out where the West begins." And as for raising a banner of constitutional liberties, the Senator from Idaho cannily admits that, "if the American people have to choose between being regimented by the Government and being regimented by private monopoly, they would prefer to be regimented by the Government."

Furthermore, while eastern Republicans would like to tear tooth and nail into AAA crop control and farm relief, they do not quite dare do so in view of the evident sympathy of a large part of western Republicanism for that portion of the Administration's program. Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, a leading presidential prospect, has endorsed the AAA. Col. Frank Knox, Chicago's would-be nominee, has embraced the export bounty as an alternative to the adjustment program.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan has stood out against crop curtailment, former President Hoover has criticized it, and Senator Borah believes it is not unchallengeable even in the West; but if it is to be challenged there the challenger can succeed only by attacking at the same time, as the Idahoan urges, the mechanisms of restricted production and controlled price in the industrial and moneyed East.

At variance with precedent, western Republicanism insists this time on being the man in the front end of the elephant instead of merely having to come along where eastern party leadership directed the head. The likelihood apparently is that the nominee will be a western man. But whoever he is, the man in the howdah may imagine himself on the flying trapeze unless the party's property men fashion an elephant skin that will hold the two ends of the pachyderm together through a strenuous race.

Criticism—Spur to Endeavor

THE British people more frequently criticize than praise their famous institutions. The Royal Academy, and Oxford and Cambridge are perhaps the chief recipients of this form of encouragement, but lately it has been the turn of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which recently concluded a most successful session at Norwich.

The objects of this organization are threefold: to form a meeting ground for natural scientists, to announce new discoveries, and to keep general opinion abreast of the social significance of these discoveries. This year, as in the past, it has excellently fulfilled the first two functions. Research workers from all parts of the country foregathered in Norwich, and advances in knowledge were recorded in many subjects.

But in regard to the third aspect of the association's duties, the voice of criticism has been vigorously raised. The association, it is felt, is not in practice the efficient liaison officer between the public and the trend of thought in natural science which it promised to be at Leicester two years ago. The association has replied convincingly that its activities are not purely academic or theoretic. It is indeed a force in national life. It took up the question of water shortage with the Government, and influenced schemes for dealing with it. It speeded up the badly-needed reform of the Ordnance Survey maps, and it has acted vigorously in drawing attention to the need for national parks.

Yet there is perhaps something in the criticism, after all. Fundamentally, it is based on one of the chief problems of education in the modern world. There was never a time when the general level of knowledge was so high, and yet it is probably true that there has never been so wide a gap between the specialist knowledge of experts and that of the general public. Especially is this so in natural science and in history, and any organization which could efficiently make available for ordinarily well-informed citizens the advances registered in these two departments of learning would perform a much-needed service.

Another Crispi?

ADOWA is avenged—or is it? The mud huts have been bombed and taken. Italian generals have jubilantly celebrated removal of the stain inflicted on Italian arms in 1896 by an African people defending its independence.

But in 1935, as in 1896, forces of nature and of humanity are interposing to defend Ethiopia. Francesco Crispi fell from power in Italy when he tried to exercise control over Ethiopia. France and Russia at that time spurred Ethiopia on because of their hostility toward Italy. From a diplomatic standpoint, ulterior motives were evident, but the upshot was preservation of Ethiopian independence, never seriously menaced again until this year.

Today Ethiopia faces a new Italy in a new world. Instead of a constitutional premier, like Crispi, she has to deal with an absolute dictator. The other powers, despite lingerings of imperialism that should not be underestimated, have new motives and methods.

Down to the present it has not been clear whether Italy would be permitted to resume in Ethiopia the march of imperialism so often frustrated. Geneva appears intent on stopping the highly mechanized advance of a power—which, whatever the justice of its cause, is using methods that belong to the prewar past.

Conceivably, Signor Mussolini, like Crispi, may fall from power in the kickback of his Ethiopian adventure. But possibility of his fall, with disorder within Italy, offers no lasting solution. If the world has genuinely renounced colonial land-grabbing, all powers will have to come into line, or be restrained by the law-abiding majority. Yet mere restraint of ambitious national leaders is not enough. Geneva, immeasurably strengthened on its disciplinary side by its stand against Italian aggression, now needs to do more for prevention of the growth of bitterness and later conflict.

Italy and other "hungry" powers must be fed. But not by conquest. Their hunger should and can be satisfied by orderly methods. Economic measures, rather than frontier-shifting, appear to offer most immediate hope for readjusting international supplies, as Sir Samuel Hoare has indicated in his proposal for surveying the possibility of redistributing colonial raw materials by trade accords. But the nations must also face the possibility of territorial sacrifices. Tremendous problems are involved, but the speed with which Geneva has evolved procedures for applying sanctions points to the possibility of at last accomplishing something in the field of economic co-operation.

Then, the Crispis and Mussolinis would not need to undertake dangerous adventures that may lead to their own downfall, and in any case push against the advancing moral conscience of mankind.

First Snow

LAST night there was the smell of snow in the air—the damp, cold, indefinable smell that is different from frost and the autumn rain. Who can ignore the first snow? Even though he be of a sort who is commonly indifferent to nature's moods as having no part in his philosophy (or lack of it), is blind to the colors of sunset and the architecture of cumuli, and never knows whether the moon is new or on the wane, he is pretty sure to pay attention to the first falling of the snow.

For a month or more the autumn fires had been consuming grass and flower and tree in a glorious riot of multicolored flames, leaving field and forest at last a burnt-land of dull browns and ash grays. The country roads had become iron under foot, the naked boughs had creaked in the north winds, and the absence of bird and bee had recalled poignantly the summer that was gone. Then, in a moment all is changed. Down from the leaden clouds in unhurried profusion sifts the soft feathery clinging of the snow, until every twig and blackened weed, ice-bound pond and plough-gashed field sink beneath a warm billowy blanket of pearl-gray and blue-white. Once again the world seems kind and comfortable—a friendly place indeed.

If you want to know how friendly ask of those who are accumulating the stuff of future memory—the youngsters. Does not snow spell snowballing and skiing and coasting, not to mention snow-caves and snow-men! Even though it nip; even though it results in forced labor along the paths leading from the kitchen door to the woodshed, still its virtues far transcend its vices. Perhaps our most logical reason for thrilling at the first snow is that none of us ever quite grows up. Anyway, it is fortunate that we feel as we do about it, seeing there is plenty more to follow.

Mark Twain's Notebook

Book News of the Day

A GOOD deal of the material in MARK TWAIN'S NOTEBOOK (New York: Harper. $4) was used by Albert Bigelow Paine years ago in the official biography, and now that it is published *in extenso* it must be said at once that it contains nothing to alter the prevailing conception of the author. The phrase on the title-page, "prepared for publication," instead of the customary "edited," has probably been adopted in anticipation of the criticism likely to come from those who differ from Mr. Paine regarding the character of Mark Twain, that he has in any way tampered with the manuscript. "The entries," Mr. Paine says, "are as he left them." "These little books are now offered in full."

As a matter of fact, one infers from some of Mr. Paine's comments scattered through the text that there have been some deletions; but apparently nothing has been cut out save tedious repetitions of memoranda regarding, for exampple, Mark Twain's invention of a "history game," or his interest in the famous typesetting machine. We are assured that nothing shedding light upon his character has been suppressed.

The Notebook—really a long series of little manuscript volumes—is, so far as it goes, a reply to Mr. Van Wyck Brooks and Mr. De Voto, who have argued that Mark Twain was thwarted by his environment and by his wife. In the present publication Mark Twain is certainly "permitted to have his say"; but until the original manuscripts are available for examination we shall not know how much material in the novels and romances was suppressed, altered and "refined." The case is not yet closed.

Mark Twain was for many years accustomed to jot down observations and ideas in these little pocket memoranda-volumes. The earliest entries date from 1865; the latest from 1906. Much of the matter is of trivial and ephemeral interest; there are sometimes long periods during which nothing was set down at all. But mixed with unimportant anecdotage is much of interest to the student of the man and his works.

Perhaps the most delightful part is made up of the entries during the celebrated tour of the Levant which resulted in "Innocents Abroad." Here we may come very close to the author in the act of creation, or rather of absorbing the material to be used in the act of creation. Sometimes the jottings are extremely brief, sometimes of considerable length. He had time, for example, to set down a good deal about Palestine as his ship was carrying him from Joppa to Alexandria. On the other hand, the memoranda about Egypt are disappointingly meager.

Here and there we detect the first sproutings of ideas which later grew into famous books. There are interesting impressions of many celebrated men, chief among them General Grant at the time when Mark Twain was negotiating for the publication of his autobiography. There are charming glimpses of family life; and though the much-debated pessimism of his later years is expressed with force and frequency there is nothing to suggest that in that private life he was anything but happy and content.

S. C. C.

A Strange Way to Gather Fruit

The Migration of the Monarchs

EACH autumn, as unerringly as the season itself, a bronze-winged host, numbering into the millions, seeks winter sanctuary in the indigenous pine forests of the Monterey peninsula, on the California coast. Toward the latter part of October, across the dazzling sapphire crescent of Monterey Bay, come these Monarchs, or milkweed butterflies, always from the north, and the cloud of their approach blurs the sun.

Without variant of, or deviation from, the long sky trail blazed and followed by an inner sense of direction and purpose, which we, for want of better word, term instinct, the migrating Monarchs arrive en masse in the land of honey and sunshine. Nor do they scatter through the forest, but light on the identical trees of Point el Pinos whose mossy boughs have been their destination from time immemorial. This grouping of rugged pines grows at the extreme tip of the peninsula, within sound of the reverberating breakers, and adjacent to the little town of Pacific Grove.

* * *

Where does the airy multitude forgather for its mysterious trek? In September, somewhere far out at sea, miles from land, a sailor observes a thin line, which might be smoke, but which resolves itself into a mist of butterflies between himself and the sun. It comes from the north and proceeds southward with undeviating accuracy. Nor does it linger even for a breathing spell on the rigging of the ship.

At the window of a metropolitan hotel, a guest exclaims, "Why, see the butterflies!"—a strangely wistful sight indeed: a fragile throng undeterred by skyscrapers and city noises. Down through the avenue of roof tops it passes, and is gone. From north to south.

* * *

In a high mountain pass, a forest ranger is suddenly aware that the shadows of the hemlocks and cedars are intensified. He can scarcely believe the evidence of his senses, when he discovers the dark forest is invaded by countless gauzy-winged sprites flying just below the tops of the tall trees. Observed from the ground, the orange-hued linings of the fragile pinions give an illusory impression of fluttering petals.

Listen! The faintest eerie rustling of wings. Then—primeval silence again.

One might think, and naturally, that after their long aerial journey, the little voyageurs would be weather-beaten and exhausted. On the contrary, they arrive in all their exquisite perfection of loveliness—not a blue-black bordered wing frayed; not a delicate antenna crumpled or broken. And instead of resting to recuperate depleted energies, by twos and threes they dip and soar in ecstasy of joy.

After a few hours, however, the little migrants settle down to a scheduled routine. Toward dusk, one by one, they make their way to the great pines, where they cling to the needles, or the rough bark, in pendent clusters, hundreds to a group, and two or three feet in length.

* * *

These resemble, as they sway in the wind, nothing so much as trailing clumps of orchids with closed umber-gold petals.

At dawn they scatter far and wide over the peninsula, where the winter-flowering gardens and the dunes provide an unfailing supply of mead and manna.

And nothing could be lovelier than a pair of Monarchs a-tiptilt above the yellow plumes of an Acacia, unless it is another pair hovering ecstatically over a wild blue lilac! Their amber wings are an inseparable part of the landscape from October to March.

Unfortunately for the little migrants, their haven has been advertised. Tourists turn off the main highroad to visit the grove. Nature study classes, both adult and school children, make seasonal pilgrimages there. Sticks and stones are thrown to dislodge the butterflies from the trees. And as if the shy creatures resented the curiosity of the intruders, they have forsaken the lower branches for the tops of the pines.

Only once during the last half century have they deserted their sanctuary for a season. Heavy blasting operations were conducted near by, and they left over night, not to return that winter. The next fall a few adventurous stragglers were seen, and by the second year they were back in full force, quite a million strong.

So from autumn to spring, the Monarchs usurp the old pines of Point el Pinos. Their departure is as shrouded in mystery as their coming. However, the return journey to the north is not the spectacular event of the October migration. As if each individual butterfly receives an insistent call meant only for itself, it deserts the colony, and without companionship takes to the long, lonely sky trail for some far rendezvous in a brief northern summer.

E. R. F.

Mr. Stimson on Neutrality

THE past few days have been filled with news of momentous events which may be of fateful consequence to every American citizen. We are at the beginning of a train of circumstances in Ethiopia which may lead far and wide and, although these events are multitudinous and follow each other in rapid succession, it is the duty of thinking Americans to examine them intelligently and thus help create an accurate public opinion which will assist our government in the crisis which it is facing.

We start with the proposition that every American wishes to keep this country from being involved in war, and that is true in the case of the present war between Italy and Ethiopia. There is no division of opinion among us on that subject. But that does not get us very far. The real question is, by what method shall we succeed in doing this. . . .

The neutral nations have always tried to keep up their trade with the belligerents, and that has always created danger of becoming involved in the war. Under modern conditions this danger has greatly increased. . . .

Even apart from this danger; even if we could restrain our eager traders, remaining neutral in the modern world is no absolute assurance of keeping out of war. Each time we have tried it in a great war during our history we have failed. . . .

So really the only sure way of keeping America out of war is for the world to prevent war from coming. . . .

No one denies the difficulty of war prevention, but it is the only safety for the world, and such efforts as are being made toward co-operative action to prevent war should meet not with our sneers but with our most earnest hopes for their success. So far as we safely can, we should aid those efforts. Certainly we should not obstruct them.

These organized efforts in the world have reached the stage which we are now watching in the action of the League of Nations at Geneva, and we should be very foolish if we failed to recognize how far collective action has developed. . . .

Never before in the history of mankind has the world had the benefit of an impartial preliminary investigation by the neutral nations which has resulted in a unanimous verdict against one side and in favor of the other.

Can there be any doubt that such a situation represents an enormous progress in co-operative action on the part of the world, and has it not great possibilities for benefiting the world in the future in the prevention of war? . . .

In the light of this, how does our own country stand? What is our duty and are we doing it? The effort of the United States Government to keep out of this war is represented by the neutrality resolution which was passed by the Congress on the 31st of last August. . . .

The class of supplies which under this narrow resolution will be prevented from reaching the belligerents does not include many kinds which are quite as indispensable as arms and ammunition to a fighting nation. It does not include raw materials which are used to make arms and ammunition. It does not include food supplies which keep armies in the field. . . .

The situation which is soon likely to confront us is apparent. The fifty-nine nations of the League whose representatives are now assembled at Geneva are now considering what they shall do to terminate this war and prevent it from spreading into a world war. They are considering the very same sort of action which was embodied in our resolution, but they may and probably will consider much more effective economic steps than the narrow and ineffective steps which we have taken. When we read that they are discussing economic sanctions, it includes the possibility or even probability that they will impose a limitation of their exports which will be really thorough and prevent all war supplies from reaching Italy, the aggressor. If they do, what will be the inevitable result? . . .

Stronger and stronger efforts to make their embargoes effective will be demanded by those other nations until there is likely to come a clash between their attempt to prevent trade and our citizens' attempt to monopolize it.

I for one do not believe that these sordid attempts by Americans to profit out of the bloodshed and horrors of war represent the true feelings of the American people. If they do, God help us, for we are opening a door which leads directly along the road to war. . . .

We are not entirely disassociated from what is going on in Ethiopia. Both Ethiopia and Italy were parties to the Kellogg-Briand pact which our government initiated and executed. In that pact both Italy and Ethiopia solemnly renounced "recourse to war for the solution of international controversies." . . .

That was a promise made by them to us as well as to each other and, according to the proclamation of our own President, it has been violated. . . All the elements for moral leadership for this crisis lie in the hands of the President. He has but to use them in order to marshal the enlightened sentiment of this country effectively against the spread of this war by the selfish and deliberate actions of a few of our own citizens.—*Excerpts from a letter by former Secretary of State Stimson to the New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

A Course in Crime

[An Address Delivered Before the Governor's Conference on "Crime, the Criminal and Society," at Albany, N. Y.]

By Henry James Forman
Author of "Our Movie-Made Children"

THAT motion pictures are perhaps the most stimulating form of instruction of children and adolescents, for good or ill, that we now have, need not, I take it, be here emphasized or insisted upon. We all know that by now. . . .

Consider these facts: Even a child of nine will carry away 60 per cent of what you yourselves, superior adults, will carry away from a motion picture. By careful tests it was found that after six weeks second- and third-grade children still remembered 90 per cent of what they had carried away from a picture, or almost the entire stock of impressions. High-school children, adolescents that is, still remembered 88 per cent. . . .

Now, this has a very important bearing upon picture content.

What is the content of commercial motion pictures? Dr. Edgar Dale, one of the participants in the research, made a very careful examination of 500 films in each of three separate years—1500 feature pictures, virtually the entire output of each of the years studied. He found that 75 per cent of all those pictures were preoccupied with the three major or dominant themes, love, sex and crime.

He went further. In a midwestern town he examined 115 pictures as they came along on the screen of a theater without any effort to separate or select, but in their order as shown, week in, week out. In those 115 pictures, 406 crimes were actually committed, 43 more crimes attempted, making a total of 449 crimes in 115 pictures, or almost four crimes per picture!

We began by speaking of how astonishingly young people retain and remember screen content: When this is the sort of content they have to remember, when the average number of visits to the picture theater for every boy and girl in the country is 52 a year, though in many cases much oftener, what does this mean but *a supplementary system of education*, in which crime is a major subject. Fifty-four murders, 71 homicides, 59 cases of assault and battery, 36 hold-ups, 21 kidnapings, and numerous other crimes—all in 115 pictures. And the criminal, be it said, is frequently made very attractive, gay, care free, jaunty, courageous. . . .

But why, one may ask, should we assume that children and adolescents will be influenced only by the sex and crime elements of films and not by the good things in them—by lofty characters, by fine deeds and noble examples? The answer is, we assume no such thing. The fact is, they *are* influenced by the good as well as by the other. . . .

* * *

They, the young people, are indeed those "unmarked slates" of which an eminent man has spoken. "This industry," he said, "must have toward that sacred thing, the mind of a child . . . the same responsibility, the same care about the impressions made upon it that the best clergyman or the most inspired teacher of youth would have."

These words were spoken by Mr. Will H. Hays before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, early in his career as head of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc.

He was right. Our responsibility toward the young cannot be overestimated. For in the very nature and essence of the young is the irresistible tendency to imitation. It is a powerful process in their education. How else can they learn? Just as girls, particularly of the poorer classes, acquire hints of dress, of manners, of style, ways of speech, conduct, even techniques of lovemaking, from screen characters, so boys learn many things from their film heroes, and among these things in many cases are techniques of crime. I do not say that is the only source of their instruction, but it is in all probability a most potent one. Consider: of textbook knowledge, it was found they retain, after a month's lapse, an average of scarcely 30 per cent. Of motion-picture material the average is 70 per cent, and often, as has been pointed out, rises much higher. . . .

* * *

Drs. Blumer and Hauser of the University of Chicago, found among the cases they studied no less than thirty-one different techniques of crime learned by young lads from the movies and subsequently practiced in their criminal activities.

I cannot here enumerate all of them, but to mention a few: How to cut burglar alarm wires in advance during the day. How to break windows noiselessly for forcing way into store or house to be burglarized. How to act and what to do in robbery with a gun. Technique of sudden approach and quick getaway in robbery. How to jimmy a door or window. How to use a master key. How to maim or kill motorcycle policemen. How to pick pockets. The use of gloves in burglary. How to force the door of an automobile with a piece of pipe. And so on, and so on.

In a New York congested area, investigators in this research, quite by accident, while looking for other material, found at least two homicides resulting from a single picture about a gangster-racketeer.

The question that emerges for us here is what can be done to obviate, or at least to mitigate, some of the dire consequences that may ensue from socially undesirable motion pictures?

[A second article will follow]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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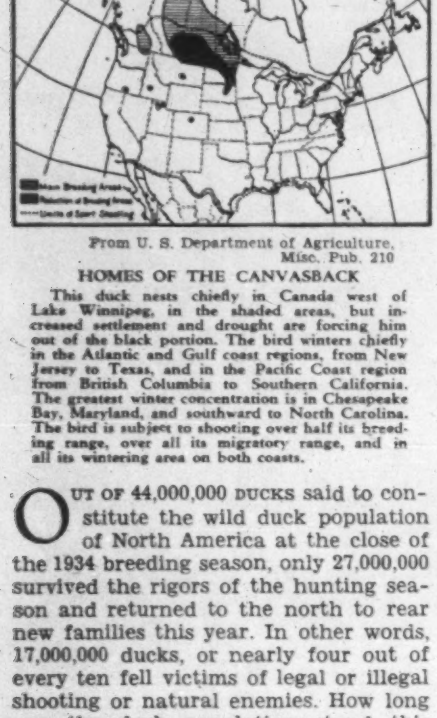
BOSTON, OCTOBER 16, 1935

Does America Want to Save Its Waterfowl? Page Two

Will America Save Its Waterfowl?

Hunters' Guns Are Thinning the Ranks of Ducks and Other Game Birds, While the Demands of Those Who Would Protect the Nation's Heritage Are Beaten by Hidden Interests

By Edward A. Preble



From U. S. Department of Agriculture, Misc. Pub. 210

HOMES OF THE CANVASBACK

This duck nests chiefly in Canada west of Lake Winnipeg, in the shaded areas, but increased settlement and drought are forcing him out of the black portion. The bird winters chiefly in the Atlantic and Gulf coast regions, from New Jersey to Texas, and in the Pacific Coast region from British Columbia to Southern California. The greatest winter concentration is in Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, and southward to North Carolina. The bird is subject to shooting over half its breeding range, over all its migratory range, and in all its wintering area on both coasts.

OUT OF 44,000,000 DUCKS said to constitute the wild duck population of North America at the close of the 1934 breeding season, only 27,000,000 survived the rigors of the hunting season and returned to the north to rear new families this year. In other words, 17,000,000 ducks, or nearly four out of every ten fell victims of legal or illegal shooting or natural enemies. How long can the duck population stand this decimation without the extinction of several species, at least, if not of this whole important wildfowl group?

We do not know, of course, just how many ducks came south this fall from the nesting grounds, but we do have the positive warning statement of the United States Biological Survey that for the last thirty-five years more ducks have been killed than were raised. The figures quoted above are estimates from the careful researches and extensive travels of trained observers for the survey.

North America's waterfowl include more than twenty species of ducks and seven or eight of geese, besides occasional visitors from Eurasia. There are also two swans, the larger of which, the Trumpeter, was almost gone before the United States stopped its shooting.

Since the announcement of new and "rigid" hunting regulations this fall, it is claimed that the birds will be made sufficiently safe. The elimination of baiting and live decoys and of shooting from boats or sink-boxes will help a lot, and so will the lowering of the bag limit to ten birds a day. But the virtues claimed for the thirty-day season, with its two zones of complementary dates, are not so impressive. The shooting season begins Oct. 21 in the north, and the southern season begins at the close of the northern one.

This may mean only thirty days' hunting for the shooter who has to stay near home, but it means sixty days of exposure to gunfire for the duck that flies southward through the two zones. Moreover, many gunners are also able to migrate, and many thousands of them will shoot for two months this fall.

Last year about 600,000 hunters bought duck stamps, the federal requirement for legal shooting of waterfowl. With a legal limit of ten birds a day, and an open season of thirty to sixty days, you can figure how long the duck supply is likely to last if shooting is not stopped.

* * *

The earliest pioneers of New England were astonished at the tremendous numbers of waterfowl that came in the autumn from the vast country to the northward. Similar accounts have come down to us from other sections. Waterfowl and other game birds long constituted a very substantial part of the food of the settlers.

Within the last sixty or seventy years we find such records as the following: About 1870, as many as 1500 ducks (principally canvasbacks and redheads) were frequently killed on Chesapeake Bay in a single day; one man killed 187 canvasbacks in a day and 7000 in a season. Somewhere 118 ducks were killed at one shot, and two men killed 1500 in one day. Four men killed 400 teals in one day. One discharge of a Mexican armada (several barrels united and shot together) yielded nearly 4700 ducks at one discharge.

Such excessive kills are no longer possible, but the will to destroy is still dominant. Is it any wonder that our waterfowl face extinction?

Ducks and geese are northern breeders, and the shape of North America, a huge triangle with its base to the north and its apex to the south, is such as to produce myriads of these birds and also to provide the greatest facilities for their destruction. In the immense northern wastes, with thousands of ponds and marshes abounding in food, the waterfowl are nurtured. Soon, under the spur of the cold, they must hurry south and crowd themselves into the relatively small, densely settled areas that there await them.

* * *

Before the coming of the Europeans, the waterfowl population was beyond calculation. But even in Audubon's day the birds had begun to diminish. As settlement and agriculture moved westward the destruction increased. With the coming of the railroads the game enriched the merchant and carrier who moved it to distant cities. Shooting for sport and market increased, encouraged by a dozen lines of commercialization—the sale of guns, ammunition, sporting clothes, boats, dogs, live decoys, bait and the hire of helpers all along the line. There were, of course, restrictions in seasons, bags and, to some extent, in methods, but ever the birds grew scarcer.

Still there was little alarm, for only a few farsighted individuals opposed the armies whose selfish interest urged a continuance of killing. All this time, men plowed and drained, and built cities, made more deadly guns and eventually introduced motorcars that take hunters to the country. Restrictive laws came, and finally a treaty between the country that produced the birds and the one that destroyed them, and then refuges. All these served only to slow up, but not to stem a decline that proved to be steady and relentless.

Then came a series of years of drought, the most severe of a cycle that had long been known to the Indian. Those who profited by the waterfowl "industry" cited this as the principal cause of a temporary scarcity that would be cured by the return of rains. Others argued that this drought was a valuable warning that marked the culmination of a dangerous decline in waterfowl, and so it proved.

It has become law that resident game is considered the property of the state, but migratory game is under the control of the nation. The United States statute giving effect to the migratory bird treaty with Canada reads in part as follows:

> The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, from time to time, having due regard to the zones of temperature and to the destruction, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight of such birds, to determine when, to what extent, if at all, and by what means, it is compatible with the terms of the convention to allow hunting, killing, . . . of any such birds . . . . and to adopt suitable regulations permitting and governing the same, . . . which regulations shall become effective when approved by the President.

The duty of recommending suitable regulations was assigned to the Bureau of Biological Survey, since it was best qualified to determine the degree of the birds' needs for protection.

Waterfowl, like all wild creatures, have their enemies. The fauna of any area, down to the individual forest or pond, is made up of an assemblage of species, each of which is intent on its own perpetuation. These do not utterly destroy each other, for then all would disappear. It was in the face of this competition that the tremendous stocks of what we class as game—mammals, birds and fishes—were built up.

* * *

But to these deterrent factors men have brought their own presence. They have, it is true, reduced the numbers of so-called natural enemies, but they have added their own destructive selves, and of all the predatory animals ever known men are the most rapacious, because of the nature of their weapons and because of the habit of hunting not only for subsistence but also for sport.

About thirty years ago, in the course of field investigations under Biological Survey auspices, I traversed by canoe nearly 10,000 miles of the waterways of northern Canada between Hudson Bay and the Pacific. From these and later journeys, supplemented by studies of the published reports of other explorers, I am familiar with the capabilities of upward of a million square miles of country that is occupied by breeding waterfowl.

Its eastern half was formerly the nursery of waterfowl hordes probably never surpassed by those of any similar area in the world. Their numbers will never be known even approximately, for the early explorers took the immense flocks as a matter of course, and had no measure of comparison to hand down to us. But the traveler of only a generation ago found the birds in numbers that seem tremendous when compared with the pitiful remnant that now breed there.

It cannot be too emphatically stated

(Continued on page 15)

WILD DUCKS IN FLIGHT

Wide World Photos

Nine Lively Judges

Venerable Justices of the United States Supreme Court, in the Seclusion of Their Grecian Temple, Find Satisfaction in Intellectual Battles Over Constitutional Interpretations

By Richard Lee Strout

THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT — All Portraits © Harris & Ewing

Left to Right: Benjamin N. Cardozo, Harlan F. Stone, Pierce Butler, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Louis Dembitz Brandeis, Willis Van Devanter, James Clark McReynolds, George Sutherland, Owen J. Roberts.

FIVE OF THE NINE MEMBERS of the United States Supreme Court are today eligible for retirement. They are past the age of 70. But do they quit? Not they! They are having too much fun.

What is it that keeps members of the Supreme Court hard at work in what is undoubtedly one of the most rigid of mental exercises when the cry in other pursuits is for early retirements and quick pensions? The answer is easy. The nine black-robed Justices occupy a position of prestige and power equal collectively to that of the President himself. Indeed, their position may be greater: the President has a term of only four years; they serve for life. Furthermore, they have authority to scan and reject legislation, under the terms of the Constitution, found in no other court in the world.

* * *

The new Supreme Court building gives visible symbol, for the first time, of their authority. Hitherto the court has occupied a historic but nevertheless inconvenient cubbyhole in the old Capitol Building. Now they have a glorious Greek temple all of their own. Hitherto the Capitol has dominated the famous hill in the District of Columbia where the Powhatan Indians used to light their council fires. Now that is changed. True, the inspiring dome of the Capitol still guides the incoming air pilots from afar, but down on the plaza below, if you stand, say, on the steps of the Library of Congress, you see that the new Supreme Court building is at least the architectural equal of the legislative structure. It is as fine a building, in its classic fashion, as the rolling Roman domes of the Capitol itself.

The court's emergence into its splendid new home comes just when its legal sovereignty has been challenged. Some dozen great law suits are now pending, upon which may hinge the interpretation of the Constitution for years ahead, mayhap the fate of the court itself. Furthermore, a presidential election is coming on. It is under such circumstances that the nine venerable Justices are met to determine what the nation may, and may not, do.

As a drama it is magnificent; as a method of government it is unique.

Supreme Court Justices live to a ripe old age. They are too much interested in their work to grow old. Oliver Wendell Holmes kept actively at his task till he was nearly 90.

* * *

"What do we do when we retire to deliberate?" he was asked once—"why, we fight like cats and dogs, to be sure!"

It is these intellectual engagements that whet the interest in life. Nobody can doubt that the Justices take their disputes seriously in their behind-the-scenes arguments. Although they are withdrawn, like Vestal Virgins in their new temple, from commenting on the ordinary affairs of life, they find plenty of opportunity to speak their minds in public in official opinions—particularly the minority opinions, or dissents.

Take, for example, the scorching opinion written by Mr. Justice McReynolds in behalf of the four minority members who dissented from the opinion in favor of the Roosevelt Administration in the gold cases, last Feb. 18. The Justice voiced the views of his conservative associates, Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler.

"Loss of reputation for honorable dealing," he cried, "will bring us unending humiliation. The impending legal and moral chaos is appalling!"

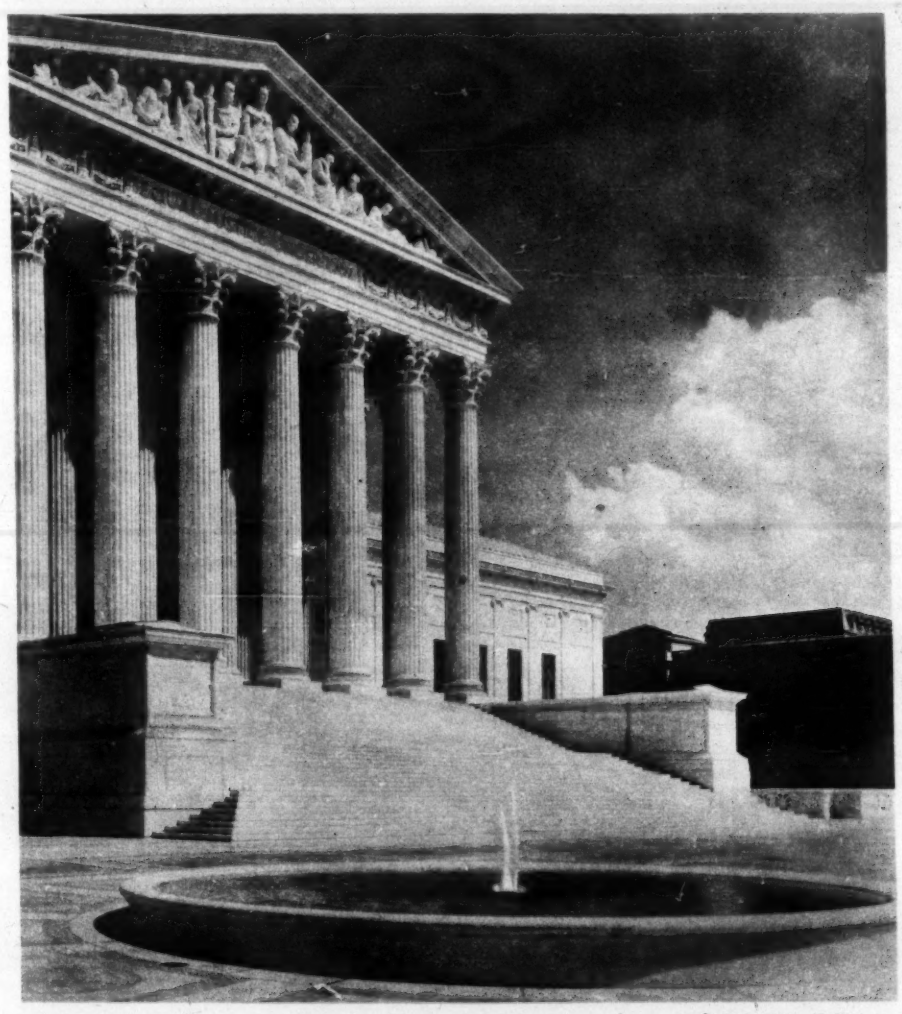
This was only part of it. Certainly no one would have dared utter such lese majesty against the five majority members of the court save the four minority members. Yet just as severe strictures are expressed by the so-called Liberals, on occasion, when they find themselves in the minority. Undoubtedly, such constitutional combat over the validity of contested legislative acts is fascinating, and when you know that your decision will affect millions, nay the very future of the country itself, perhaps, there can be no question of the excitement of the strife. Quit at the legal retirement age?—not these nine judges!

So much for the august Justices, then. Now for the situation that immediately confronts them.

Undoubtedly the Constitution is today at some sort of a crisis. It is not the sort of a crisis that culminates overnight; even President Roosevelt and Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce, his recent spokesman, have declared the issue must be settled "in the next decade." Some of the present partisan feeling may subside in the next 10 years. But, in effect, the question is this: Has the American Constitution, which has been stretched in a good many directions by successive generations of Supreme Court Justices in the past century, now reached the point where it can be stretched no longer? And has the constant shrinkage of the country, and consequent diminution of state importance, reached the point where stronger federal control is necessary over social and industrial problems?

Until that fatal Monday of last May, when the Supreme Court gave three successive blows to the Roosevelt Administration, one after another, it had seemed as though the whole New Deal program might be floated over the Constitutional reefs by a series of 5-to-4 decisions.

On the whole, until then, the New Deal had done fairly well under the Supreme Court. True, there was sharp division within the court membership, but that division far antedated the New Deal. The cleavage between what have roughly been classified as "Liberals" and "Conservatives" went as far back as the famous phrase, "Holmes and Brandeis dissenting." The dissenters had gradually gained recruits in the court in the past 25 years from the younger men, so that from the minority they had become the majority. They have had the assistance of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes. The division has really been between the "strict" construction group and the "broad" construction group; with McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler on one side; Hughes, Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo on the other. Mr. Justice Roberts, the ninth man, has generally thrown his weight to the "broad" construction side. It is a curious fact that Mr. Justice Roberts seemed to be the only "loose" member of the court, in a certain type of case. Incidentally, age has seemed to play a part in determining which side a Justice took, for with the notable exception of Mr. Justice Brandeis, who is the present Nestor of the court, all the older members are of the strict constructionist school.



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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUILDING

Designed by Cass Gilbert, and Recently Completed in Washington.

Before that Monday in May it had seemed fairly likely that the old process of stretching the Constitution would continue so as to cover the New Deal. In the past 150 years, the Supreme Court, with one or two great exceptions, has found it possible to interpret the Constitution to meet most of the changes of the time. Through these years, it is agreed, the power of the Federal Government has steadily increased. Both court and Constitution have come a long way since the Founding Fathers wrote these noble words. Administration leaders hoped that it would come a little farther and that they would get at least a divided court in behalf of their legislation.

* * *

The New Deal had lost its oil production control suit, 8 to 1. The court ruled Congress had exceeded its authority in delegating powers to the Executive. But this was only a glancing blow. The court made plain that the situation could be rectified by passing corrective legislation and Mr. Roosevelt, indeed, took the decision as a victory, since it cleared up the Constitutional aspect so as to permit enactment of permanent legislation.

The New Deal had won all four of its gold suits, decided Feb. 18. It won by the traditional 5-to-4 majority, with the Chief Justice writing the momentous decision and Mr. Justice McReynolds writing the fiery dissent, as already noted. Although in one of the cases Congress was declared to have exceeded its authority in eliminating the gold clause from the Liberty Loan bonds, the Administration defeat was robbed of practical effect by the fact that suits to recover from the Government were barred.

The first real bump the New Deal suffered was in the loss of the rail retirement pension case, 4 to 5. Mr. Justice Roberts shifted from the "Liberal" to the "Conservative" side, while the others stood firm. The Security Act was thrown out, forecasting a possibly similar decision in the bigger Social Security Act passed later.

* * *

Then came May 28, 1935.

In one brief afternoon, the court ruled the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act unconstitutional; declared the removal of Chairman William Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission had been wrongly executed; above all, smashed NRA to smithereens in the Schechter case.

The Schechter case decision was not taken by any 5-to-4 vote. It was unanimous. The effect was impressive. Liberals and Conservatives on the court had healed their differences. If the President wanted to achieve what he was trying to do, he must have an amendment: that, in effect, was what the Justices wrote.

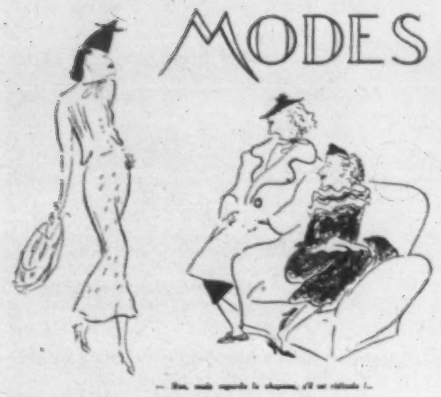
It was at this point that Republican leaders felt that gush of emotion in behalf of the court which has continued ever since. It would be unkind to recall the criticisms which some of them had previously uttered about the court in the gold clause cases. The fact is, of course, that the popularity of the court

(Continued on page 13)

Why Europe Laughs

Chuckles Know No Frontiers, but What Is Funny to One People May Not Amuse Another so Much, for the Sense of Humor Has Its National Differences

By Members of the Monitor's European Staff



By Vertès, Courtesy of "Gringoire," Paris

—"NO, BUT LOOK AT THE HAT, HOW RIDICULOUS IT IS!"

A French Example of Humor Resulting When the Pot Calls the Kettle Black.

IF IT IS TRUE, AS THE OLD saying goes, that there are no rights of property in a turnip, it is equally true that there are no rights of property in a joke. Indeed, if there were it might be difficult to discover to whom the rights belonged, for the same joke crops up in many different forms, in many different versions, in many different languages and in many different places. Moreover, a joke is not complete without its counterpart, and that is appreciation on the part of the listener. Has it not been shown with devastating finality by no less an authority than Tammas Haggart himself that a man cannot be expected both to make the joke and see it!

The joke is perhaps one of the best means of promoting good humor, and the saving grace of humor has proved itself invaluable in lifting many a complicated situation to a less serious plane. Humor has its subtleties and nuances, not always easy to preserve when translated from one speech into another, but nevertheless they are there. Even in the United Kingdom the approach to humor varies according to place and people.

The Scotsman, with a twinkle in his eye, tries in vain to get the world to believe that it takes a hammer to knock a joke into his head. The Englishman, on the other hand, charges the Scotsman with producing so many jokes as to have to keep a factory in Aberdeen at work cracking them daily by machinery.

The small boy's famous reply, "Please, sir, it wasn't me," in answer to the question, "Who wrote Shakespeare?" was no doubt reported by a Scotsman who inspected an English school. It must have been an Englishman, on the other hand, who, when told by the Scotsman of the incident, replied politely, without the quiver of an eyelid, "And I suppose the little rascal had been doing it all the time."

But lead the Englishman to think he is being told one thing, and then suddenly show him that something else is intended, and he will no longer preserve such gravity. The whole House of Commons at Westminster was made in this way to laugh quite heartily in the midst of a recent dry debate upon safety signals for pedestrian crossing-places on British roads. What such signals were really wanted for, said an innocent-looking M. P., "is for double-crossings at Epping." The reference here was understood by everybody. Epping was the constituency of an M. P., Mr. Winston Churchill, who at the moment had been getting badly in the way of the Government on a difficult political crossing—that of the Indian reforms—which had nothing whatever to do with road signals. "Doublecrossing" means what in English politics is the grave dereliction of disobeying party leaders. Nothing more was needed. The whole assembly shouted.

The born Londoner is simpler in what a Frenchman once called *la melancolie gaie* (gay grimness), which Englishmen interpret as humor. He deals in "chestnuts"—secondhand jokes, lost, stolen or strayed from all places on earth.

⁂

Carol singers outside the Downing Street home of a distinguished British politician, after ringing the bell—"We've been singing here for three nights and now we've come to ask. . . ."

Distinguished politician, shutting door—"Ah, yes—to apologize."

"Your language, sir, is nothing to that of the passenger we did put out at York," said the railway guard at Edinburgh to a London passenger he had omitted to call at York. The passenger, in feeing the guard at London, had said he was so heavy a sleeper that the guard must turn him out no matter how much he protested.

⁂

A cockney ex-soldier, whose salute was overlooked in London by a passing ex-Viceroy of India, was no less resourceful. "That bloke's left 'is manners in the bloomin' East," he said.

⁂

"Where are you goin', Bill," said another Londoner to a pal who was working on a flood dike at Westminster.

"Me?" replied his friend, "I'm goin' down to the Thames Embankment to 'old back the tide."

⁂

"Why did you beat the poor man down in his price?" said one Bond Street young man to another as they came out of a tailor's shop. "You know you will never pay him at all for the clothes you've just ordered."

"Quite true," said his friend, "but that's no reason for allowing him to lose any more than is necessary."

⁂

Said a small boy on the back of another in the water in the Hyde Park bathing pool, on a very cold day, "Is it ch-ch-ch-illy?"

"N-n-no, it's 'o-o-ot," came the stalwart reply.

⁂

A case in a low court turned on the ownership of a hat. It would have been all up with the accused if the hat had been his. Eventually the jury decided that it was not. Acquittal followed, and the man, now liberated, said to the judge, "And now can I take my 'at?"

⁂

A workman, staggering up Regent Street with an immense eight-day clock on his back, was stopped by an empty-handed pedestrian. Said the clock carrier, shifting his burden—"What in thunder do you want?" Said the other, "Only to know why you don't carry a watch instead."

⁂

Said an important visitor to a busy office worker, who offhandedly offered him a chair, "You don't seem to know me."

"Forgive me, sir," said the other, "and take two chairs."

⁂

A man leaning over the railing of a bridge across a narrow canal was watching a barge slowly approach at a pace of about two knots a week. When the barge finally came near the bridge, the man shouted, "Hey! Skipper! Speed-boat trials aren't allowed here."

In France, perhaps most humor may be said to consist essentially in some form of exaggeration. Certainly in Paris, where the virtue of virtues is moderation, humor—or rather *"esprit,"* which is, more exactly, wit—tends to attach itself particularly to whatever is immoderate or exaggerated.

The two classic kinds of French *esprit*—leaving aside *amours*—are the *histoire Marseillaise* and the *histoire Normande*, both of which are based directly on an especially keen sense of the ridiculously exaggerated. The first is the exaggeration of immoderation; the second is just the opposite, the aggravation of moderation to an equally absurd extreme.

⁂

Marius, the typical Marseillais, encounters his friend, Olive, fishing, and comments scornfully on the size of the fish.

"I never fish for anything less than whales," he said.

"Whales," retorts Olive. "Piffle! I use them for bait!"

⁂

Quantitatively, the same effort to outdo Baron Munchausen—and a strong preference for fishing:

"I don't even have to go fishing. I just go to the window, throw a bucket into the near-by creek, and in a few moments I go down and pull it up with fish in it."

"Bah! That's nothing. Believe me or not, I have a very difficult time whenever I go down to the brook to bring any water back. I have to struggle to keep the fish from filling the bucket."

⁂

Père Guillaume, Normandy peasant, on the other hand, manifests a caution with his statements that is almost equally exaggerated. Thus, when asked how his apple crop was coming along, he produced that classic response:

"*Eh bien*, for a year when there are some apples, there aren't any apples; but for a year when there aren't any apples, there are some apples."

⁂

German humor is circumscribed by political circumstances. But the northerner and the southerner still laugh at one another.

The story of the Berliner and the Saxon, who got talking in a café, illustrates the exaggeration with which the Berliner is so often charged by provincial Germans.

"When I was in the Alps," began the Saxon, "I saw a fine deer on a glacier. I shot it and carried it home in my rucksack."

"That's nothing," replied the Berliner, "when I was in Africa, I saw a hyena; I took careful aim, shot it and placed it in my rucksack. One hundred and fifty yards further on, I met a lion. I aimed, killed it, put it in my rucksack and went on. A few minutes later, I came across an elephant. . . ."

"If you're going to tell me you put that elephant in your rucksack," interrupted the Saxon, "I'll kick you out."

⁂

There is also the story of the theft at the peasant's cottage.

"Quick, Hans," shouted his wife, "the thief has got away with our money box!"

"Ach, let him go," replied Hans, "I've got the key."

⁂

"Were you at 'Figaro's Wedding' yesterday?"

"No, but I am sure my husband sent a telegram."

⁂

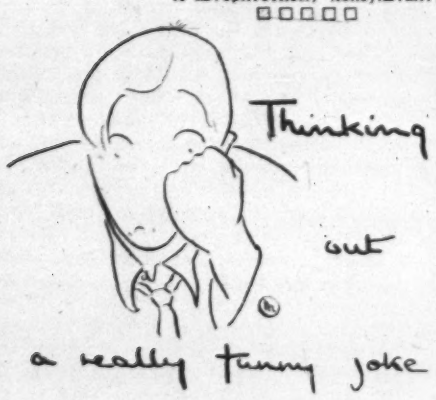
The Dutch find plenty to laugh at in their busy streets and canals.

Two carpenters one day were walking in Amsterdam; one was a few yards behind the other. Each had one hand elevated, the palm upwards. Said an

(Continued on page 14)

SOVIET HUMOR

This cartoon emphasizes the difficulties encountered by students in learning the facts of geography, neglected in early Soviet education, but now made compulsory. The despairing group turns from a map of the world to appeal to a Moscow cabman for help. He may be ignorant of many things, but he surely gets around enough to know something of geography. The caption at the bottom of the cartoon reads: "Applying to an authoritative adviser."



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"EXPERTS ARRIVE TO INVESTIGATE CAUSE OF WATER SHORTAGE IN THE VILLAGE"

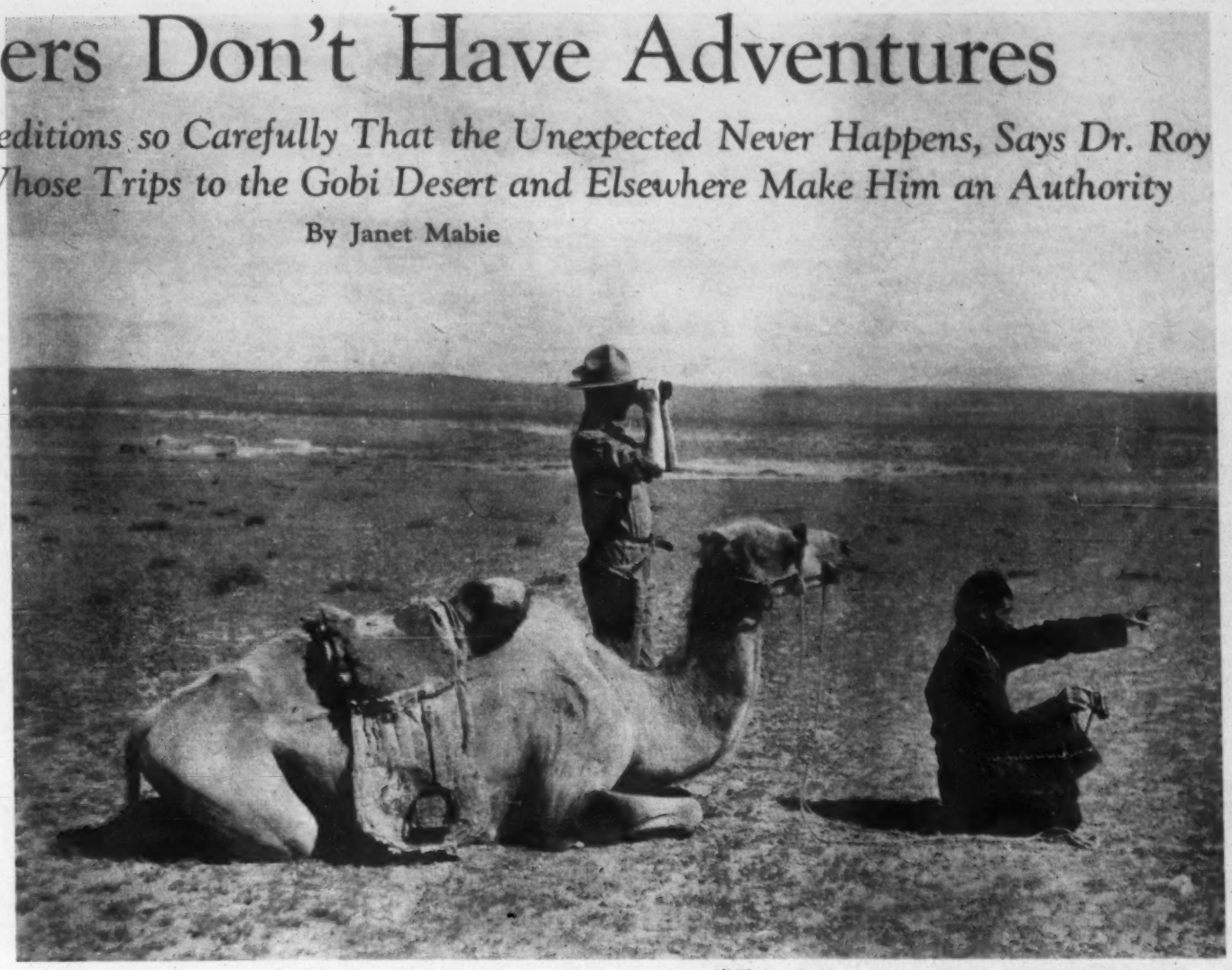
Explorers Don't Have Adventures

They Prepare Their Expeditions so Carefully That the Unexpected Never Happens, Says Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Whose Trips to the Gobi Desert and Elsewhere Make Him an Authority

By Janet Mabie

MODERN ADVENTURERS VII

Characterizing another man who has escaped from routine existence, and has accomplished important things.



All Photos, Courtesy American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.

MR. ANDREWS, CAMEL AND GUIDE ON THE LIMITLESS PLAINS OF MONGOLIA

"ADVENTURES IN EXPLORATION," Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews said, tilting far back in his squeaky office chair at the American Museum of Natural History, "are a mark of incompetence."

Now that is a fine thing to hear from a No. 1 adventurer of the scientific world.

"Didn't you ever hear that statement?" he said with a look of surprise. "Why it's Stefansson's best epigram. I've quoted it a thousand times. I like to quote it. Because it's true. This idea of explorers having hair-raising adventures! Bah! Oh, they have 'em, but they wouldn't if they were well prepared for their expeditions. Adventures are a nuisance. They take time, and they don't get you anywhere. If you've got a job of exploring to do, adventures are just so many interruptions. That's what Stefansson meant. If you run into a lot of adventures, you prepared badly for your job."

Recently they made Dr. Andrews director of the museum. He had been vice-director. He's quite a man. Tall, not exactly spare, but having an appearance of being in training. Comes from Wisconsin. Blondish. When he gets letters from boys who ask, "How can I be an explorer?" he knows they are going through exactly what he went through when he was a boy in school, roaming around after hours in the woods and by streams, studying the habits of birds and little animals.

His people saw that he went through college but the next train out after the class sang its farewell to alma mater carried young Andrews, with a bit of money in his pocket—not very much—and a determination to be an explorer.

It took him two years to dovetail conditions so he could get out on his first field trip, to Vancouver Island and Alaska. Then someone mentioned whales to him, and a ship called the Albatross was sailing to the Netherlands Indies, Borneo and the Celebes to look over the whales, and aboard the ship sailed a young scientist named Roy Chapman Andrews. By 1914 no man in the world had done his duty so well by whales as Andrews.

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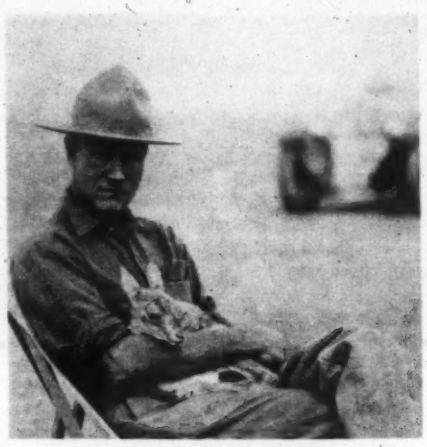
The idea was to ask him something about what you say to boys who want to be explorers, partly because exploration calls to something deep in themselves, and partly because, from things they've seen and read, they have got a suspicion that some of the fields that used to be open to boys coming out of college seem curiously closed these days, and perhaps the field of exploration is one to be studied for opportunities.

Dr. Andrews has a fine, simple manner. He looks good humored but not exactly humorous. His voice has the timbre of a cello in it. He makes no gestures with his hands in conversation, but he swings a foot off the floor, and rocks the spring of the desk chair, which squeaks, and he looks the intellectual as well as the scientific explorer.

It's an old question to him, the one about what boys should do, who want to be explorers. Occasionally someone slips in the idea that exploration is an inviting field to some women too; Dr. Andrews is not a tactless man; but when he hunts tigers it is in the right territory, and so, as he is a truthful man, too, he says he doesn't think much of women going in for exploration, unless they are equipped to do a job about three times as skillfully as men; and he scorns to blush for a pretty obvious sex discrimination and lets it go at that. He knows there have been a few capable women explorers, but as a field for women in any numbers? He makes you recall the ecstasy of boredom of a celebrated blackface comedian who used to drawl, "Oh, but why bring that up?"



MR. ANDREWS AND A VISITOR

MR. HEDGEHOG, A FRIEND

MR. ANDREWS AND "GOLDIE"

Well, the first thing youngsters ought to learn, if they are going to think about themselves in relation to exploration, is that exploration has changed. The methods and the work today are entirely different from the methods and work of so recent a time as five years ago. You don't foot-slog along these days, over incredible distances, under conditions of grueling hardships. You go by airplane and automobile, and you take along everything you can think of, besides basic equipment, to make the expedition personnel comfortable; because an expedition that is comfortable is efficient. Hardship, deprivation are not virtues in themselves. There was a man in one of Dr. Andrews's outfits once whose conscience tortured him if he was comfortable for an instant. He felt he was soft, and a failure, unless he was up to his ears in physical discomfort. The result was that he wasn't a very useful member of the party. His discomfort took so much stage managing that there wasn't much time left for work or the pure pleasure of scientific study.

* * *

There has been a good deal of talk at one time and another about the de luxe tinge to the outfitting of the Byrd expeditions. Dr. Andrews snorted at that.

"If you take along materials to make the personnel perfectly comfortable, you are laying up insurance for your job. If you have to take extra camels or else leave behind some materials to support the amenities and enliven the hours of rest and relaxation, take the extra camels. It'll pay you in the end. A comfortably equipped expedition is a good humored and efficient expedition. Hardships are a mistake if they can be avoided."

It is an interesting idea, and ought to settle a lot of back-seat-driving arguments about expeditions.

"Of course it is banal," Dr. Andrews said, "to say 'pick your men carefully' for an expedition. Know all about them. Not only what they are technically equipped to do, but what they are really like, what their social reactions are, how they get along with others, what their dispositions and reserves are, how they take things that upset routine. The cornerstone of a successful expedition is a personnel that gets along. You know I was at the Explorer's Club the other night, and five of us were together who are in the same field. Professional jealousy? Why, we were hanging on each others' necks for the latest news of each other. Sometimes when I get to thinking about the fun I've had, the thing I remember with the greatest excitement is the fact that, on an expedition with 42 men in the field, we never had a single instant's quarreling. I think that is worth while, myself."

You hear it said, by someone who would like to go off on an expedition, "But where shall I go? Everything has been explored."

Nothing of the kind, Dr. Andrews says, promptly. True, the great pioneer lines have been thrown across all the continents in every direction, and almost no areas at all remain completely unmarked. But to have flown over those areas or to see them marked on some maps is not to say their possibilities have been exhausted, from the point of view of exploration. The fields of intensive exploration are only scratched. There are a hundred years of actual work to be done in territories that have been flown over.

"Our work in Mongolia showed that," he said. "Even existing maps don't mean that all the work has been done. There has been a lot of faulty mapping, from first to last. Then there is always the question about what territories barely seen are good for. What is their geology? What is their plant and animal life; what about culture, education, human nature in relation to them."

Exploration has developed branches. Once it was for purely scientific purposes, with no commercial intention or value. Eventually with every little-known territory, the question of what it is worth, or whether it can yield a profit, will arise. That fact turned up with Dr. Andrews's expedition into Mongolia. He used automobiles to cross the Mongolian plains. His expedition hadn't been back from the field two weeks before he was beset with fur and wool dealers who wanted to know what trails they took, where they put down gasoline caches; and within a year and a half those dealers had a hundred automobiles beating a way over the trails the expedition had carved out across the plains.

In Central Asia, oil companies suspected there might be oil. They applied to Dr. Andrews for the facts. The geologists could tell them in a minute. "Don't

(Continued on page 13)

Just Another Assignment

Newspapermen, Trained to Observe and to Report Accurately, Have Served the United States Well as Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls at Diplomatic Posts From London to Bangkok

By Edward E. Brodie

RIPPLING UNDER THE SUN OF FOREIGN countries the American flag is flying. Occupying the diplomatic posts represented by those flags are representatives of the American nation—Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—men from many walks of life serving their country.

There is no established school to train these officers who hold the highest posts. No institution offers matriculation and promises a crackling sheepskin which will guarantee to the Government that "this man can read between the lines." There are schools for the education of those who would build a life career in diplomacy, but these in themselves do not—cannot—train individuals to hold the highest posts. That training is only the result of experience, and surprisingly often it seems to have been the experience gained in the newspaper field.

In almost every American city and town, reporters, editors and publishers are training themselves, unconsciously, for these high posts. By diplomacy—by pressure when necessary—they are constantly accumulating facts to round out answers. They are the eyes and ears of their communities. What is more natural, then, that they should also be called to serve as the eyes and ears of their government, to gather the information through which the snarl of foreign entanglements may be smoothed out?

America has chosen widely from such men in the carrying on of her diplomatic activity. The "Register of the Department of State" is sprinkled lavishly with names familiar in city rooms of American newspapers. They have added a sparkle to American life totally foreign to Main Street.

* * *

There is Josephus Daniels. At present Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mexico, his training was consummated behind the black type of the Raleigh (North Carolina) News Observer. Drawn into official life with a portfolio in the Cabinet and as a counselor in two national administrations, he remained the newspaperman who, though Secretary of the Navy, personally wrote 8000 words in tribute to the Great Commoner, William Jennings Bryan, on the latter's death; and this immediately after a stormy battle with the same Bryan when refusing support to the latter's proposed anti-Darwin legislation in North Carolina.

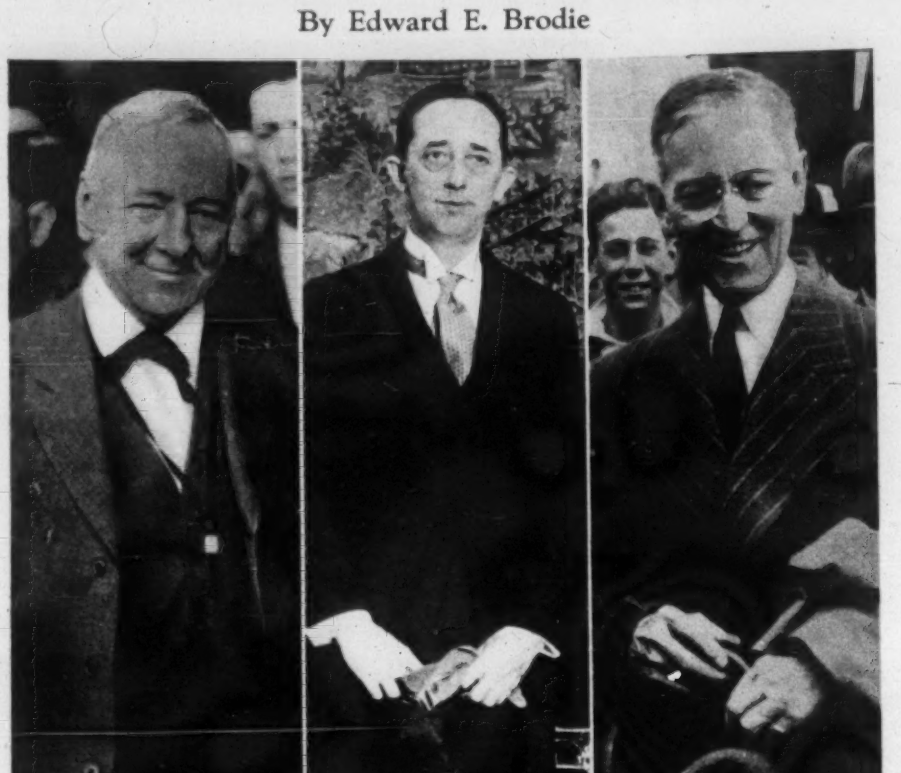
Master of subtlety, he is the one who, when waging an editorial battle against J. Elwood Cox, Republican candidate for the Governorship with avowed corporation affiliations, mentioned in the column of "Personals," "J. Elwood Cox of High Point was a visitor in town yesterday, traveling by train and using Southern Railway Pass No. 6743."

Typical of the trained newspaperman, attack brings to Daniels the greatest calmness. When the Embassy windows in Mexico City were stoned and smashed, he went serenely on. When cartoonists lampooned him for deleting the canteen from the navy, he collected the cartoons in a scrapbook for his personal amusement.

Is Daniels a successful diplomat? No contemporary can now judge. A few more years and that shall be the duty of an historian, as it was—to step back into the Civil War period—in the case of Thomas J. Dryer.

* * *

Dryer had been an Oregon newspaperman, editor of the Portland Oregonian. Hawaii, now a part of the United States, was then a kingdom ruled by Polynesian monarchs. Kamehameha IV was on the throne. American interests were being developed and foreign gunboats had tentatively looked over the place. The populace was uneasy. The King had said: "We have scarcely emerged from a feudal state, and yet are being pushed into a republic." It was to this place that Dryer was sent, entitled a "resident commissioner."



Left and Right, © International News Photos; Center, Wide World

DIPLOMATIC JOURNALISTS

Left to Right, Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico; Claude E. Bowers, Ambassador to Spain; and Robert Bingham, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mingling with the pomp of regal retinues, watching the beginning of the death of the old regime, Dryer—as has Daniels—did nothing spectacular. Quietly and efficiently he kept his finger on the pulse of developments. He maintained friendships, built confidence in America, and to Thomas Dryer goes the credit for much of the information that eventually led to Hawaii's union with the United States in 1898!

There are numberless such men whose names have leaped from the Fourth Estate into the realm of diplomacy. Some have done brilliant things, breaking into the headlines of the nation's papers; others have by their very quietness maintained an international poise that is, after all, a primary requirement of a man in foreign service.

One reviews the names.

Of Claude G. Bowers it was once said: "Isn't he a wonderful speaker, but did you ever see such a homely little runt?" Ambassador to Spain, following in the footsteps of Washington Irving, Carl Schurz and James Russell Lowell, he was a newspaperman who made the keynote address at the Democratic National Convention in Dallas in 1928, and in 1933 piloted our national interests through the troublous days that followed the abdication of King Alfonso. Author of note, master of English, Mr. Bowers is a well-grounded American.

Meredith Nicholson, Minister to Paraguay and writer of "best sellers," spent 10 formative years as a reporter on the Indianapolis News, and Edward Albright, 30 years a newspaperman in Tennessee, and former president of the National Editorial Association—the largest organization of publishers in the world—is now in Finland.

Robert Worth Bingham, whose name is familiar to the American public, has discharged his duties in the quiet manner that steers clear of front page notes. Occupying the coveted post of high honor in the American Embassy in London, he is still the owner and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, and is familiarly known as "a southern gentleman of the old school."

One of the few dual position posts in the United States foreign service is held by William H. Hornibrook, western newspaper owner and publisher. As Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia and Afghanistan, his political activity was preceded by newspaper work that brought him into successful battle with Senator Reed Smoot, "The Invincible," of Utah, in which he carried that powerful figure down to defeat.

In recent years the American nation has been peculiarly fortunate. No imbroglios have developed to threaten the peace and security of the country. Should we seek the spectacular we must step back into the pages of history to such men as Benjamin Franklin, who needs no comment; Brand Whitlock of Belgium, six years a reporter, personal friend of King Albert, and Envoy Extraordinary during the dangerous days of 1913-17; or John Barrett of Siam. At 28, Mr. Barrett was one of the youngest men to be given an office of ministerial rank in the diplomatic service. Moved by his impetuosity as a newspaperman, he left the Land of Temples to become political adviser to Admiral Dewey during the Spanish-American War, and later, in Panama, aided in the creation of the Panama Canal Zone, was instrumental in negotiating the first protocol at Bogota for settlement of the canal dispute between Colombia and America, and became the first director of the Pan American Union.

John W. Foster was another who, returning to his newspaper desk in a small Ohio town after the Civil War, was called as Minister to Mexico in 1873, thence to Russia and later to Spain. His was the mind that worked its way through the Bering Sea arbitration, served as adviser to China in a peace negotiation with Japan, and attended the developments of the Hague Peace Conference. A two-volume record, entitled "Diplomat's Memoirs," covers those years.

And so the list might be continued, to outline the accomplishments of Bayard Taylor of Germany; Whitelaw Reid of France and Great Britain; Walter Hines Page, also of Great Britain; or Benjamin P. Avery, who was pulled from the Marysville (Calif.) Appeal to go to China.

Speaking of Whitelaw Reid, it is recalled that he presented the Embassy at London with an automobile. The United States Government does not supply such necessities. Unaccountably penurious in its policies toward its foreign service—as evidenced by the fact that the scale of salaries established in the 1850's is still in effect—it requires that its representatives purchase their own motorcars. This Reid did.

When he left his London post, he donated one of his cars to the Embassy, and for years afterward the memory of Reid was kept fresh by the sight of members of the staff rattling through the London streets in the wreck of what had once been an Ambassador's conveyance.

But to return:

Many prominent newspaper names crowd the records of the past—Nicholas Roosevelt in Hungary; Norman Hapgood in Denmark; Alexander P. Moore in Spain and Peru; Charles C. Hart in Albania and four years later at Persia; Jesse S. Cottrell in Bolivia; and Ralph Harman Booth, who went to Denmark as recently as 1930.

Included also should be Richard Washburn Child, who for years was editor of Collier's Weekly, later a free-lance writer, and who witnessed from his official chair the rise of Mussolini and who made himself so welcome in the councils of Il Duce that he was chosen to collaborate in the writing of an autobiography of the dictator.

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But to the popular fancy, perhaps the most interesting of all was the late Col. George Harvey of "silk stocking" fame.

Colonel Harvey it was who, within the space of a few years, jumped from a reporter's job to the ambassadorial seat at the Court of St. James's and donned knickerbockers, silk stockings and silver buckles for his official appearances. Congress thought he lacked dignity. It also disliked his first public address in London and said point blank that "Harvey had gone British." Later it was all smoothed over; Harvey went back to long trousers and managed to stay out the criticism at home, but much printers' ink was expended in the telling of the story.

He was perhaps always somewhat of a stormy petrel at heart. A Vermont boy, he had driven through in a few short years to managing editor of the New York World, then founded the North American Review and later became editor of Harper's Weekly and Monthly magazines. It was through these latter publications that he sponsored Wilson. Later he objected to Wilson's war policies, became the Administration's most caustic critic, and under Harding was appointed to Great Britain. There the silk stockings whirled him into international fame.

Sic transit gloria!

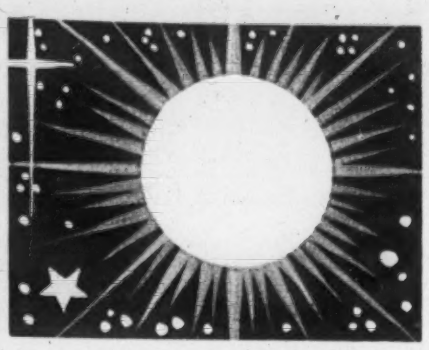
America has been generally fortunate in her high ranking diplomatic corps. The perusing of history in the years to come will be the only intelligent way to judge. But this much is evident—that among the valued names loom large those who started their training pounding the newspaper beats of the American nation.

One day, the man who may have drawn your wrath for his impertinent questions may be the one who will keep the smoke of battle from off our shores. The "leg man" appropriating your phone to report his story may be a character about whom you will some day say:

"I knew him when. . . ."

"RHYTHM *of the* UNIVERSE"

By Harry V. Roff



AN HOUR HAD PASSED and we had eaten, but the enchanting beauty of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" still gripped us. The orchestra had risen into the inspiration of the composer from the start of the second movement and we had been carried into a heavenly harmony where life was soothed by sympathetic understanding.

"I wish the whole world might have been with us tonight," meditated my friend, the Musician. "Schubert's music is a peace-making, cultural leaven whose strains dissolve and disperse the clouds which hide underlying perfection and its anthem, the 'rhythm of the universe.'"

"Schubert carries real listeners into a glorious height of sublime, haunting harmony," I commented.

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"No wonder he left his symphony unfinished," he cogitated. "How could he add a third movement after such a full revelation of melodious beauty? Schubert probably hoped to reach the peak again and to summarize and philosophize in a finale, but he never attained his magnificent vision for further interpretation and tonal description."

"Carlyle termed music 'a kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech,' which leads us to the edge of the Infinite, and lets us for moments gaze into that," I recalled. "I suppose Schubert would have had to walk into the Infinite to have written a third movement."

"He could have done that—walked into the Infinite," he declared slowly. "Some day a composer will do that very thing. The great Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Brahms, Schumann, Wagner, Strauss, Tchaikovsky, Haydn, Debussy and others have been wafted by inspiration to the summit of the mountain, where the view is transcendentally beautiful, but these mighty explorers paused before the greater discoveries ahead because they were spiritually unprepared to go further. In some instances the approach was too wrong in motive to permit the full summation of the brief vision. Take Beethoven's 'Eroica Symphony.'"

"The most wonderful of all symphonies to me," I broke in. "Superb in its motives, concepts, feeling, drama and its majestic design."

* * *

"The original hero was Napoleon Bonaparte," he continued, smiling. "Oh, I know how you feel about it! I do, too, but nevertheless, though Beethoven changed in his opinion of the Emperor and made his hero a spirited ideal, the symphony's story of life and death through its first two movements was too mundane to expect other than a superbly beautiful finale, but a finale that still applied an earthly brush to Life. Marvelous as is the tonal design, one wishes that it had been founded on a different premise of life, for then Beethoven could have transcribed, perhaps, the *music of John's Revelation*. I feel that Beethoven was the truer artist in his Ninth Symphony, when he was too deaf to hear orchestral instruments of wood and metal and animal tissue give forth his musical vision."

"Life and the universe are flung so tremendously at me in the Ninth that I am dazed," I confessed. "It seems a story of a world in travail, of splintered basaltic rock lifting into mountain ranges, of human struggling, mourning, hoping, sympathizing, of war upon war. I hear earnest attempts to pacify, to bring truth to a tortured world. Then comes light, splendor, a soothing, an exhilaration. The choral finale chanting its brotherhood of man uplifts me. Yet the Ninth is enigmatic. It is so wonderful that criticism seems irreverent but—"

* * *

"You are not wholly satisfied," he finished. "Beethoven lighted the skies for a joyously free mankind, but he did not give us the heavenly diapason which we feel he prophesied. He could not. He was unprepared for that revelation."

"The Ninth was mechanical," I reminded. "He was deaf. He built from memory. It glorifies his remarkable technique."

"You are wrong," he disagreed. "Beethoven's Ninth was a mental triumph. His vision, his heart, his longings, his hopes wrote the Ninth. They employed his technique. They were the masters, not the servants. I dreamed recently that I played Haydn's 'Concerto in D Major' on my 'cello. I seemed never to have played it so well. I awoke thrilled. Technique did not make the music of my dream. It was natural expression of my consciousness of music."

"You had the technique," I argued.

"Yes," he chuckled, "I had the technique, but do you think my hands manifested it?"

"To your dream sense, yes," I answered.

"Yes, they were very real workers to my dream sense," he conceded. "We are not far apart. Beethoven dreamed of mankind progressing into freedom and rejoicing. His hands recorded that dream in musical notes. His vision wrote the dramatic symphony. He heard as he dreamed. He required no human ears."

"I had never thought of it like that," I said.

* * *

"Beethoven's music was not born of pen and instruments," he explained. "His symphonies are universal messages which immerse their discoverer, utilizing his technique. We speak of Beethoven. Think of Bach's rapturous sermons at the organ. Think of Dvořák's 'Humoresque,' of Chopin's Preludes, of a Liszt Rhapsody. Their disclosures of life and its rhythms are not the result of mere mechanics.

"The notes of a composer, like the paint of the artist, are records of a dream, a vision. *Real music is discovered*. It is not invented or manufactured. It exists now in the infinitude of universal harmony. It comes to us as parts of the unending 'rhythm of the universe,' the song of Life."

"How about the storms and battle scenes of a symphony?" I asked, grinning. "How about the music of roaring drums, clashing cymbals and raucous trombones? How about the music of sullen basses and complaining violins?"

"A symphony speaks of human life and its struggles during these periods," he replied. "I would not term dissonance or corrosive thinking harmony, even though they may be necessary dramatic parts in the unfolding story. To me, real music is the underlying rhythm of perfection—a rhythm which we almost hear from rolling spheres and active universal order and relationship."

"The earth has its storms, its earthquakes, its volcanoes," I challenged.

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"They are not results of the perfect Principle whose atmosphere is music," he declared. "They are not harmonious or melodious. Real music is harmony's voice."

"Your definition would divide our symphonies into disjointed bits," I objected.

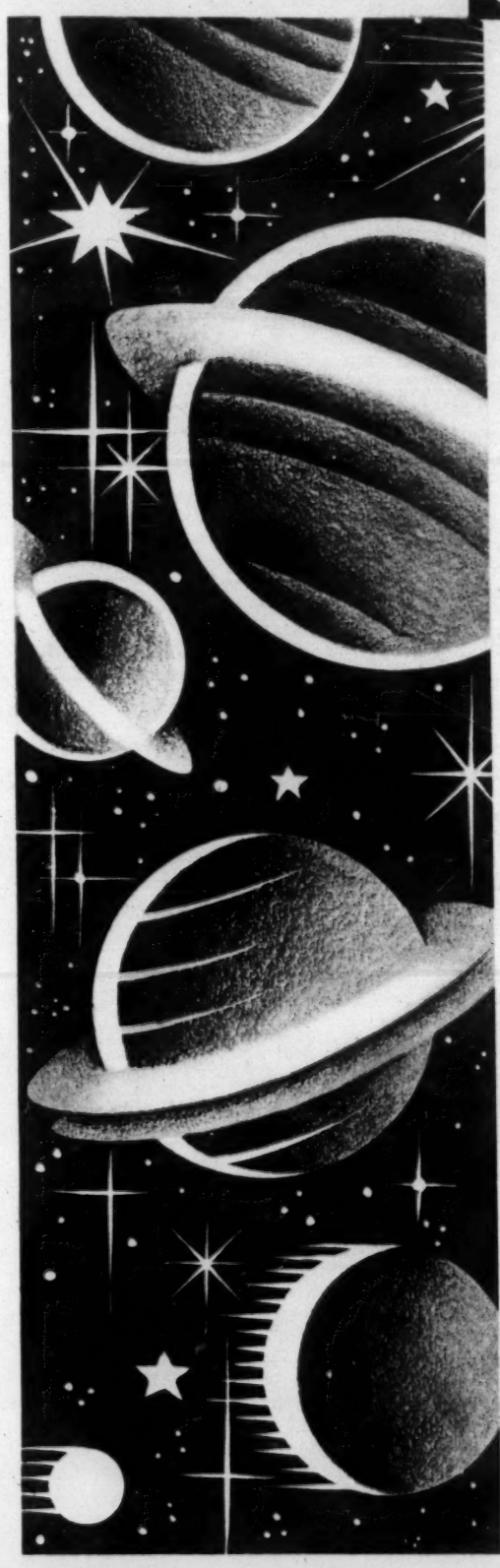
"No," he denied. "Their themes are underlain with the harmony which is the aura of perfection. No human hand or bows or wind may play the concord, yet it is there beneath the storm and battle noises. One feels its soothing presence and anticipates its irresistible rise to audibility, just as one senses the divine harmony of the universe, whose perfume it is. It may be temporarily hidden by orchestral relation of human discord, but it is there. It is the music that the artist has discovered."

"Composing is a wrong term, then," I observed.

* * *

"Yes," he returned. "Real music writes itself. It comes as thought to one prepared to receive it and it transcribes itself—directs the hand that writes the score. It is not a product of technique. Technique is a product of it—its anatomy, so to speak. Some artists have had much to unlearn as music has knocked for admittance to thought. Putting aside senses of loneliness, doubt, fear, discouragement, has frequently been hard and the way to revelation has seemed slow, tortuous, difficult."

"I think I understand what you meant when you prophesied that some day a composer will walk into the Infinite," I told him. "You foresee a musician who has the spiritual understanding to interpret the view of reality and its infinite harmonies. You believe that such an artist will have no unfinished symphony but will present a finale that will joyously, serenely, compellingly reveal the unbroken anthem known as the 'rhythm of the universe.' Isn't that it?"



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"Just that," he answered reverently. "The greatest musical discoveries are ahead. I bow to past genius, but we have only crumbs of the music of Infinity. Wonderful discoveries will come to spiritually minded musicians, springing out of Life's joyous fullness, rather than from melancholy, poverty, burdens. True music will write itself through those who reach understandingly for unchanging facts and their eternal, exquisite song of relationship. The time is most propitious."

"Why do you think that?" I asked.

"Because people are looking beneath the human veneer of crumbling material theories for spiritual facts," he replied, "and because musical appreciation is rising. The spiritual nature of music is being cognized by the masses as never before. Great endowments of orchestras and musical schools, excellent musical presentations of good music over the radio, the stress on music as a vital part of education in school curriculum—there is a new musical vision richly nourished by intelligent philanthropy. We are entering a magnificent musical era. People are becoming musically minded. Many who formerly fidgeted over a Bach fugue now revel in its voices. 'Classic' is no longer so widely used as a scornful term for good music. It is now an adjective of real praise. Good music is spiritualizing its way. Truth is dawning. We shall hear the morning stars and the joyous anthem of Life—and we shall be satisfied."

"You speak of a millennium," I said.

"I speak of awakening," he corrected, "the discovery of the ever-present millennium and the rhythm of its perfection."

Every M

That Is the Basis for Law in Ethiopia, Where Indefinitely, Where the Courts Meet on Doo

Wardour Films, London

CREDITOR AND DEBTOR

In Ethiopia the Debtor's Theme Song Is "I'll Go Where You Go," for He Is Chained to His Creditor. Otherwise He Might Lose Himself in the Country.

Addis Ababa.

TO "ASK FOR ONE'S HAND" in Ethiopia does not mean the same as in western lands. It is not romantic at all. And to have your hand given to someone is a sad business. It means getting tied up. It means having a big, clanking chain put on your right hand, the other end of which is fastened to someone else's left hand. So you're deprived of your freedom. You have to follow your undesired partner about night and day—perhaps for months.

The people who ask for hands are usually creditors and it is the hands of their debtors that they receive. One constantly sees such pairs in the streets of Addis Ababa.

But you may be tied for other offenses than owing money. In general, the accuser and accused are bound together. It is not a light thing to bring charges against anyone in this country. If you do you may be deprived of freedom while the case is pending, and when the judgment is given you may be punished, too.

* * *

The reason for this binding of debtor and creditor, of defendant and plaintiff, of murderer and relatives of a slain person, is that justice here is essentially a private rather than a state affair. Each person is his own policeman and judge, within certain limits. The individual injured by a crime is chiefly responsible for seeing that the crime is punished.

In Ethiopia, as in other primitive societies, the state performs only a minimum of functions. In fact, until recent times, it could hardly be said that a state existed. There are few regular courts or prisons. Indeed, there are few cities, and a village consists of a few thatched huts. It hasn't so much as a policeman, not to mention a jail. Many of the people are nomads, spending their time with their flocks and herds. How could they have lawyers, law books and jails? Each family must secure justice for itself.

If a person owes you money you simply chain him to you, so as to keep him from running away until some of his relatives pay the debt. And if your debtor is a woman you may seize her hand, too, though her brother or husband usually accepts the shackles in her place.

All this demanding and receiving of hands takes place in a proper but rather informal way. Juridical decisions are based on so-called common sense and custom rather than written law. Both sides plead their own case without the help of lawyers and they display great passion and eloquence. It is no exaggeration to say that going to court is a national pastime. Each party finds pleasure in widely vociferating, vehemently gesticulating, calling in scores of witnesses and playing a central role in a little drama amid many spectators. And in the minor courts the penalties are not very severe.

But even to call them courts may give a wrong impression. All minor cases are pleaded out of doors, under a tree or in a sort of shaded pen, and often the judges themselves are private citizens with no official juridical position.

Most quarrels occur at the market place and are connected with business transactions. The litigants may meet some common acquaintance or venerable-appearing stranger and ask him to act as judge. Custom, tradition and a sense of civic responsibility make it impossible for him to refuse, so he sets up his court on the spot. It is really a court of reconciliation, improvised but binding. The disputants call in friends and relatives as witnesses, harangue long and eloquently with prescribed gestures and poses, and at last ask the judge for his decision, which he renders immediately and usually in such a way as to satisfy the pride and purses of both parties.

* * *

But if one is displeased the temporary judge takes them both away to the nearest regular open-air tribunal, where an official judge decides whether the complaining person may receive the hand of the other one. In an affirmative case they are chained together to await a further trial or an amicable settlement. Probably in this whole affair no policeman has intervened at all. The aggrieved party is his own officer of the law.

Now, of course, every Ethiopian does not run about with a chain in his pocket—if he has a pocket—to clap onto every potential offender. So when quarrels unexpectedly arise, instead of using chains, the togas of the contenders are tied together. Every Ethiopian, man and woman, wears a large, white toga, or sheet, draped about his shoulders. When two of them violently disagree at market or in a shop or wine house, the one who considers himself most aggrieved seizes the corner of his antagonist's toga and tries to tie it to his own. That is, the complainant converts himself into a policeman and arrests the other.

The accused party may protest and try to get away, but he could hardly better his position by actually striking his accuser, while if he ran away leaving his toga in his enemy's hands, he would be considered disgraced for life. Besides, he'd lose his choicest garment. So, after a terrific vocal struggle, he usually submits and the two march off bound together to the nearest judge, where in the course of the day the case is sure to be considered.

* * *

On a recent evening, between five and six, when business was practically over, I wandered through the local market and saw not less than six pairs of men with their togas tied together. In three cases the accused were loudly protesting. In one, the complainant, who was a young man, found it difficult to get his opponent, who was somewhat older, tied. The defendant had friends who crowded about him and pushed the noisy aggressor away. But the youth would not be rebuffed or appeased; he rushed about, prostrated himself on the ground before his antagonist and shouted at the top of his voice, "I swear by Haile Selassie, by Haile Selassie, by Haile Selassie."

The chagrined defendant found it impossible to escape and, not wishing to humiliate himself by using violence against his small opponent, finally gave way. The youth tied the two togas together and a displeased policeman, who warmly sympathized with the accused, followed the pair off to the police station, for all the courts had been closed for the day. And tomorrow was Sunday. So two nights and a day the accused and accuser sat tied together in a bare, wretched room awaiting trial on Monday. They got no food except what relatives brought them. Three other couples bound together followed this pair down the same street. Two policemen were enough to manage the lot, for each aggrieved person acts as his own officer of the law.

* * *

One morning at ten I gave my "boy" six American dollars to go up town and buy me a native cape. He didn't return at all that day, so I said to myself, "Good-by, dollars. Once more I had too much faith in human nature." But early the following day he appeared with the desired article and 75 cents in change. Honesty after all! Before I could ask him what the trouble was, he explained,

"I was tied up yesterday."

"Why?" I asked, astounded.

"Oh, I called a merchant a crook, because he tried to cheat me," the boy answered. "He accused me of offending him and we had a great dispute. Then he tied my toga to his and took me off to court, where we had to wait all the afternoon for our turn."

"And how did the case come out?" I asked, full of curiosity.

"I was fined $2 for insulting him and he paid $2 for the cost of the trial," was the answer.

I am a very meek and peace-loving man, but still I am glad I do not wear a toga in Addis Ababa for someone to tie himself to.

In juridical procedure the final court of appeal is the injured party. He alone has the right to grant or refuse pardon. Such is the unwritten law which the Emperor himself, though an absolute ruler, must respect.

Nor can the Emperor in this patriarchal land refuse to hear even his humblest subjects, for public opinion must be respected. Every day delegations from all parts of the Kingdom pass through the palace gates to see him. And any group of people with a grievance has a right to gather en masse outside his gate and shout, "We want the Emperor," until he sends for their spokesmen to appear and present their case. The weavers of the capital, who work at home in tiny huts and are certainly among the poorest people in town, recently gained an audience with the Emperor in this manner and secured the reduction of a tax which they thought exorbitant.

Of course, this juridical authority which aggrieved persons have and the identification of a desire for vengeance with punishment has given rise to much cruelty. But during the last decade some improvement has been effected. Capital punishment is restricted to the capital, and no longer is the nearest relative of a murdered person the chief executioner. Public hanging has been done away with, and it is behind closed doors that the capital sentences are carried out each week on Friday.

Brigandage, treason, murder and

The Chieftain, in White, Is Seated o

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pia, Where a Person Considering Himself Wronged May Keep the Offending Party Chained to Him eet on Doorsteps, Where Judges Lack Official Standing—Yet Where Justice Is Fairly Satisfactory

By R. H. Markham

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theft are the crimes most severely punished. For the first three, capital sentences are inflicted, and for the last, mutilation, beating, chains and imprisonment. Mutilation as a method of punishment has become rare. Yet it cannot be denied that cruelty is rife in Ethiopia, probably more from neglect than from a delight in suffering.

There are two large prisons in Addis Ababa. They are in the form of a square and all the cells look onto an interior court. There is also an outside yard surrounded by a high barbed-wire fence, in which the prisoners, chained in pairs or with their feet chained together, may exercise. The only food they get is that brought by their relatives. They have no work to do, sleep on the bare floor and are usually grossly neglected. The loud clanking of chains, the conducting of hobbled persons from prisons to court, the crowding of prisoners against barbed-wire inclosures, whence they shout to passers-by for alms, and the wretched state of ragged, dirty, hungry men who have spent months in chains is one of the most unpleasant features of Ethiopian life.

However, the number of such prisoners is comparatively small, and only those who are convicted of committing major crimes are locked up. Others are fined or chained to the persons they have aggrieved and their lot is not so distressing.

* * *

Another instance showing the patriarchal nature of Ethiopian jurisprudence is the holding of a whole community responsible for a crime committed within or near it. When a theft is committed in a certain area or settlement, a fine is levied by the provincial governor upon the whole area, which measure often breaks down community solidarity and induces someone to reveal the criminal.

A special form of this is the shutting of a large group of people in a yard behind thick hedges because of the theft of an animal or other important object. They are kept there sometimes for days and nights with agents of the governor circulating among them, to whom someone may eventually whisper who the culprits really were. Or relatives of the confined may start investigations that will bring the thief to light. The name of the informer is never revealed and he is thus saved from future vengeance.

In some cases the governors appoint hostages or guardians of the peace from among the most influential members of a community, and these are held responsible whenever a theft or any other irregularity occurs. If the guilty person is not caught, these guarantors must make good whatever damage has been caused. They thus become a sort of local police and, to protect themselves, are forced to set up a detective apparatus that will enable them to keep track of all suspicious characters.

* * *

This system of the rich and respectable acting as guarantors for others is a deep-seated custom and forms one of the foundations of ordered social life here. The Ethiopians have a well-developed sense of civil responsibility and do not hesitate legally to answer for the acts of relatives and friends. And when things go wrong, they scrupulously fulfill their obligations. It is the integrity of the elders that gives security. The state is a small factor; it is the family, the tribe, community and tradition that are supreme.

On the whole, Ethiopia's juridical system, though antique, is not antiquated and is far from unsatisfactory. It corresponds to a primitive social organization. Underlying it is a deep and acute sense of justice. The people themselves are judges and the law of the land is common sense, whose chief tenet is that amends for wrongs shall be made.

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

ANOTHER "CHAIN GANG"
Women as Well as Men Are Manacled for Debt in Ethiopia. Which Is the Debtor?

A TRIAL COURT BEFORE A LOCAL RULER
in, in White, Is Seated on the Top Step. His Attendant Is Swearing in a Witness, Who Bows Before the Chieftain. The Clerk of the Court Is Sitting on the Third Step.

Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Among the New Books

Fantastic Autobiography

Blow for Balloons, by W. J. Turner. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

YOU HAVE TO TAKE Mr. Turner or leave him. He either outrages your sense of order, your desire for continuity and discipline; or his spontaneity, his rashness, his fantastic humor and general arbitrariness amuse you. Amuse is too light a word. In any piece of work on which, with his full, vital enthusiasm, he sets out, there are always passages of the highest order. His achievement is always unequal but his gusto never ceases. He enchants with gusto, he digresses with gusto, he even bores with gusto. He is the complete fantastic.

He has now written a fantastic autobiography. It is the history of the antecedents and youth of Henry Airbubble, the last of a line of balloon manufacturers who laid the foundations of family fortune by the sale of balloons to Chinese mandarins in the nineteenth century and who later retired to Melbourne in Australia to manufacture toy balloons, when the spacious days of Chinese ballooning were over. In the later pages, dealing with the birth and boyhood of Henry Airbubble in Australia, the narrative comes to earth—if one may put it that way—and the story of this entertaining family becomes less fanciful, but flows on all the same with the earlier garrulity and breaks into those passages of lyrical movement where Mr. Turner is at his best.

The first reviewers of "Tristram Shandy" must have been hard put to it to describe the book; and the same problem confronts the reviewer of Mr. Turner's rather Shandean story. Is he to chase Mr. Turner into his digressions on politics and metaphysics; is he to attempt to nail down his dancing dogmas; is he to involve himself in one of Mr. Turner's denunciations of natural science, his praise of breathing and bathing, his notes on the habits of the ant, or echo his satisfaction in the incomprehensibility of women?

* * *

Or shall we leave these fervent asides, these effusions at large, and mention how the earlier Henry took a Chinese Governor up in a balloon and woke up later in a palace courtyard to listen to a discourse on numbers and music? Or how James Airbubble went with his father into the bush and heard him talking to himself—or to the universe? Or how a kinsman called Tawson dreamed a dream about the judgment of the white and colored peoples?

Then, toward the end, there is the charming portrait of Lucy, Henry's mother, whose son brought her camellias; and a description of how Henry went riding and fell in love for the first time.

* * *

It is useless to describe any of these things. In essence the book is a plea for the imagination made in the imagination's and not philosophy's terms—at least, a plea for the lyrical imagination. Natural science is stupid, therefore, to attempt to define; political fervor is a sign of social ill health; there is not a science of numbers but an art of numbers. And so on. Inspiration, the feeling of the poet, is the only understanding. Mr. Turner's is the wisdom of irresponsibility; few can describe as well as he the moments of pure indefinable pleasure:

> No man has tasted to the full the pleasure of bathing in all its infinite variety; for to do so one would have to bathe in every sea in the world, in every stream of the world, in every lake and on every coast, in every cove and from every promontory, in every pool and in every cascade, at dawn and at evening, by sunlight and by moonlight, in a starry darkness and in darkness deep, muffled and sonorous, in the silence of calm and in the violence of the tempest, in the ruffling at catspaws and in the caverning of billows, by the waters of Babylon and on the shores of Atlantis, by Lethe and by Acheron; then discarding the last rag of mortal corruptibility naked from out of the waters of Lethe and Acheron, ascending into the azure fire of the empyrean, dissolve into the light of Paradise and reassemble in the silver rain of the Islands of the Blest.

But if there is a lyrical wisdom in his originality, it is deficient in tragic sense. I mean there is too much light and too little shade. One has seen a superb and impermeable egoism in its ecstasies and humors, one which wants "every sea in the world." And Mr. Turner has to pay for this license of the imagination by having too much freedom. (He is, he says, by nature a born receiver.) It is not that his digressions are irrelevant but that they are not all interesting. Inspiration is wayward and there is genius in catching that liquid waywardness as it passes; but not all waywardness is inspiration.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Added to the American Writers Series of selections are "Mark Twain," by Fred Lewis Pattee, and "Edgar Allan Poe," by Margaret Alterton and Hardin Craig.

STUART CHASE
Whose "Government in Business" (Macmillan) Was Reviewed in the Monitor on Sept. 18.

Of Stoker and 'County'

Stoker Bush, by James Hanley. London: Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.

The Frozen Heart, by Mrs. St. Loe Strachey. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

Darby and Joan, by Maurice Baring. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

MR. HANLEY IS THE working-man's chronicler, par excellence, and is a first-rate artist too. As one reads the simple, intimate story of a stoker's relationship with his wife, their parents and their children, one's admiration increases page by page for Mr. Hanley's capacity in perceiving and expressing the fundamental but elusive human bonds between living creatures. His few characters are so real one would recognize them in the street; their emotions, freed from most of the intellectual complications of the more educated, come through their inarticulate speech with passionate intensity, simplicity and conviction.

* * *

The stoker is a gentle, kind-hearted, loving man; "soft," his wife, Anne, calls him. Anne is of a different caliber. Essentially feminine, in exterior behavior she is harder than her husband Chris; her eudemonistic tendencies lead her into conflict with the fear of hurting the husband she no longer loves; a capacity for experiencing some of the most dire emotional problems is revealed in her. Chris is without inner conflicts. Single-minded in his devotion to Anne and the children, the doubts about his wife sown in his mind by her father make no great headway.

"Stoker Bush" is one of the most poignant and dramatic stories we have read for a long time. Mr. Hanley's style is not too easy for the first few pages. He eliminates personal pronouns and conjunctions, a telescopic method which makes his prose significant and dynamic, but which needs getting used to.

* * *

The characters are seafaring folk, their manners, habits and conversation are not bourgeois, and Mr. Hanley rightly does not attempt to make them so. He has given us a realistic view of their world, but his realism is governed by his artistry.

At opposite social poles to "Stoker Bush" are "The Frozen Heart" and "Darby and Joan." Mrs. St. Loe Strachey writes graciously and easily of county and aristocratic circles during the last century. Her style is cool and appraising, her descriptions adequate and the character of Margaret, the central figure, holds one's interest. Her relationship to her matchmaking mother, the attitude of her pompous brother and the vigorous independence of her kind and feminist godmother contribute to a story which, though neither wildly exciting nor moving, pleases by its serenity and the careful molding of political and historical background.

"Darby and Joan" has much in common with "The Frozen Heart." The period overlaps. The heroine is a charming girl who early, like Margaret, loses a beloved father. Both women have a quality of quietness and integrity which brings them safely, even if with the scars of tragedy, through many vicissitudes. In their later years they both find peace and a measure of happiness. Mr. Baring claims that the major incidents of his story are true, although dates are altered by several centuries. His objective style is always very readable, though in "Darby and Joan" he tends too much merely to record.

"Marxism and Modern Thought," by various Russian authors, translated by Ralph Fox, just published in the United States by Harcourt Brace, was reviewed in the Monitor of Aug. 14 in the English edition (Routledge).

Sir William Beach Thomas's "Village England," reviewed in the Monitor June 24 (London: Maclehose), has been issued in America by Macmillan.

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A Study of European Civilization, Ancient and Medieval

European Civilization: Its Origin and Development, by various contributors, edited by Edward Eyre. New York: Oxford University Press. Vol. II, **Rome and Christendom.** $5.25. Vol. III, **The Middle Ages.** $6.25.

WITH THESE TWO VOLUMES Mr. Eyre's collaborative history almost reaches its halfway mark (there will be seven volumes in all). It is now possible to say confidently what was already pretty apparent in the first volume, issued a few months ago, that this history differs markedly from such collaborative works as the various Cambridge histories or the recent French history, "Peuples et Civilisations." It is in no sense a compendium of facts; is, indeed, not to be recommended as an introductory textbook. The contributions are sometimes broad, sweeping essays, like that of Mr. Douglas on the development of Medieval Europe; sometimes concise, almost monographic treatments of special subjects, like that of Professor Giraud on the Albigensian Crusade. There is no attempt to "cover the ground" and fill in all the gaps. The contributors represent varying points of view, and varying degrees of professional experience and reputation.

* * *

One tenuous thread of unity is discernible. The contributors are apparently all in opposition to the kind of positivistic narrative history in vogue until quite recently, and well represented by such "official" French histories as that edited by Lavisse. Many of the writers are Roman Catholics, or at any rate pretty definitely theists, opposed to the materialistic interpretation of history. They do not indeed scorn economic and social history—their documentation is thoroughly up-to-date—but they are convinced that the human spirit makes economic conditions, not that economic conditions make the human spirit. Almost all of them write well. All of them are interested in ideas, and succeed in putting forward their ideas provocatively. All in all, this is a thoroughly Oxonian production. Plato, rather than Marx, has inspired it.

Volume II carries the story from Celtic and Italian origins to the barbarian invasions of the fifth century A. D. Mr. Gomme reviews the Roman Republic clearly and neatly, without clogging his analysis with unnecessary facts. He is especially good on such complex matters as the struggle between patricians and plebeians and the Roman unification of Italy.

Mr. R. E. M. Wheeler brings the latest anthropological and archaeological researches to bear on the old Celtic problem in an essay on "The Prehistoric Era in the West." This emphasis on the role of the Celts is thoroughly in the trend of modern historiography, and is an interesting supplement to Dr. H. E. Barnes's treatment of the subject in his recent book on Western Civilization.

The Empire is reviewed in two chapters by Mr. S. N. Miller, who gives an admirably succinct, yet detailed, account of its machinery of government, its economic life, its culture and its political heritage to subsequent civilization. He eschews the old textbook list of "causes" for the fall of Rome, but from his essay the inadequacies of the imperial system appear clearly. Rome, of course, never did fall in any simple sense, nor did the barbarians overthrow it. The barbarians filtered into, rather than invaded, the Empire, and their subsequent societies bore unmistakably the imperial stamp.

Sandwiched in between Mr. Wheeler's chapters is a brief outline of "Christianity to the Edict of Milan" by the Rev. W. E. Brown, which is not a complete history of early Christianity, but rather a defense of the early Christian church from such familiar anticlerical assertions as that it was recruited wholly from the poor and illiterate, that its doctrines were antisocial, anarchic, that until Constantine it was ill-organized, that it lacked a coherent faith.

* * *

Volume III covers roughly the years 500 to 1500, and leaves Europe on the eve of the Protestant Revolution. Like most recent histories, it deals with medieval civilization as a definite achievement, not simply as a transition between the high points of classical and modern civilizations, and finds much to praise in the medieval way of life. Mr. David C. Douglas shows how the medieval society of the thirteenth century was slowly and painfully evolved from Roman institutions and barbarian men. Neither a "Romanist" nor a "Germanist," he has kept fully abreast of research in the field, and provides an interpretation which will be new to those brought upon Hallam and Stubbs.

Professor Giraud in an able monograph on the Albigensian Crusade does much to correct the anti-Roman Catholic prejudices of Lea, and puts the origin of the Inquisition in its true institutional setting. A faithful Roman Catholic, he is perhaps a bit harsh on the Albigensians. Their other-worldliness, if judged by their doctrines, was indeed so complete as to menace society. But, after all, were the doctrines of St. Francis capable of universal imitation? Had the Albigensians survived, Roman Catholic unity would indeed have suffered an irreparable injury, but laymen could doubtless have accommodated themselves—did, indeed, as "Believers" accommodate themselves—to the theoretically intransigent other-worldliness of the "Perfect." In a subsequent chapter Professor Giraud treats at length the later Middle Ages, and the rise of humanism.

* * *

Finally, there is a short chapter by Prof. A. E. Taylor on ancient and medieval philosophy, a chapter on professional philosophy by a professional philosopher, and as such an excellent piece of work. The history of ideas is not, however, quite the same thing as the history of philosophy, and one wonders just why this specialized chapter appears at this point. Professor Taylor has, however, the gift of clear exposition, and his account is not in the least overloaded with technical phraseology, nor does he write of philosophical ideas wholly in a vacuum. There are few better brief accounts of philosophy from Thales to St. Thomas Aquinas than in these pages.

Notes and bibliographies are sparingly, but adequately, used. But it must be repeated that this work is clearly not designed for elementary classroom work. For anyone with a preliminary, even if scanty, knowledge of European history, the volumes cannot but be stimulating. CRANE BRINTON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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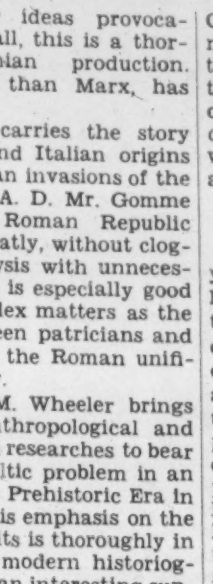

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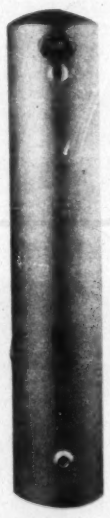

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For Lovers of the Works of Sir Philip Sidney Only

Sir Philip Sidney as a Literary Craftsman, by Kenneth Orne Myrick. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

THIS IS A FAVORABLE though not particularly brilliant example of the sort of literary studies that, designed primarily for the specialist, go on building themselves up in remote and somewhat haughty seclusion. In the opening words of his preface the author admits as much, remarking that his book "is addressed chiefly to the reader who has more than a passing acquaintance with the writings of Sir Philip Sidney." The number of such readers is not large.

All lovers of English poetry know the more celebrated sonnets of the "Astrophel and Stella" sequence—at any rate those who have passed into the anthologies. But, though he admits that the sequence is pertinent to his study, Mr. Myrick has omitted it almost altogether from his discussion, on the ground that it raises so many controversial questions. A fair number of people have read "The Defence of Poetry," most of them probably because it was "required" at college. Very few people—would it be unsafe to say one in a million?—have read the "Arcadia" straight through in either the "old" or the "new" version; and of those who have read it probably only a small percentage would suffer oxen and wainropes to draw them through its weary length again. That no one reads the "Arcadia" "for pleasure" is a dictum which even Mr. Myrick quotes without attempting to refute it. It is likely that even today, with the advantage of such special interpretations and exegeses as those of Professors Grenlaw and Brie, most people who have read, or tried to read, it will still agree with Hazlitt, who described it as "one of the greatest monuments of the abuse of intellectual power upon record."

Needless to say, Mr. Myrick does not agree with William Hazlitt. He knows his "Arcadia," its characters and interwoven plot and subplots, its incidents and episodes and sentiments, as intimately as the Dickens enthusiast knows his "Bleak House" or "David Copperfield." He discusses the motives and emotions of Philanax and Kalander and Clitophon and Pyrocles with the same intimacy and ease as the lover of Thomas Hardy discusses the motives and emotions of Eustacia or Tess or Clym or Angel Clare. He and his reader have each a difficult job; he is to interest the reader, the reader to maintain an interest, in the thoughts and actions of impossibly fantastic people.

* * *

The purpose of the study is to discover the spirit in which Sidney, a typical courtier of the English Renaissance, composed his works of literary art; his concern is with the habits of his mind and "with the sense of values which prompted his instinctive actions." The clue to these problems he discovers in the quality of "sprezzatura," an urbane nonchalance, a certain dash and easy grace with which the Renaissance gentleman who condescends to write conceals the seriousness of his purposes. "Recklessness" was the Elizabethan translation of this Italian term. Sir Thomas Hoby, translating Castiglione, counsels the gentleman to "use in every thing a certain recklessness, to cover art withal, and seem whatsoever he doeth and sayeth to do it without pain and (as it were) not minding it." Mr. Myrick convincingly demonstrates that it is the consistent maintenance of this pose and poise which accounts for Sidney's affectation of self-disparagement, as when he called the "Defence of Poetry" "an ink-wasting toy." But this air of nonchalance is not merely a literary affectation, an external mannerism. It reveals a sense of proportion, an ideal of harmonious development, which enables its possessor to refuse to take certain accomplishments too seriously which might otherwise overbalance other claims of life.

* * *

The "Defence" is examined as a carefully constructed classical oration, built up according to the "rules" of such literary compositions; and the "Arcadia" is shown to be an illustration of the theories set forth in the "Defence." The "Arcadia" is a prose epic, constructed in accordance with the laws of the epic. In narrative technique and in its union of central design with sumptuous adornment by episode and rhetorical figure it is shown to conform to the laws for a heroic poem as set forth by the Italian classical critics, especially Minturno. These matters, so baldly stated in this necessarily brief review, are elaborately discussed and illustrated. At the very close Mr. Myrick brings in the "Astrophel and Stella" as an example of that quality of "sprezzatura," that easy grace which conceals serious purpose; and finds in the sonnet-sequence elements of comedy and irony and artfulness quite at variance with the interpretations placed upon it by those students of Sidney who accept at their face value its protestations of love.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

Critic of the Center

John Bailey, 1864-1931: Letters and Diaries, edited by his wife, with a prefatory note by Prof. G. M. Trevelyan. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d.

THE NAME OF JOHN BAILEY is not one which comes inevitably to the lips of those who talk of literature. If a few slender volumes were welcomed by the discerning—and one of them, "Doctor Johnson and His Circle," is assuredly among the minor classics of critical narrative—much of his best work appeared under the seal of anonymity which is the condition of contribution to that admirable periodical The Times Literary Supplement. Nor did he seek for fame; accepting, rather, the recognition which gradually and so deservedly came to him in a spirit of humble astonishment.

But the correspondence and passages from his diaries which Mrs. Bailey has now given to the world reveal him as the ideal man of letters. His love of literature was at once passionate and sane. It was a lifelong and quite disinterested devotion. With an admiration, now too little fashionable, for Matthew Arnold, he subscribed to the elder critic's dictum that culture's concern is mainly, if not exclusively, with the supreme expressions of thought and feeling. He was not a discoverer, but an interpreter of the accepted masterpieces; throwing fresh light on them but never suggesting startling revaluations. "I see you ask for a suggestion of something long to read when you are away," he wrote to a friend. "What can I suggest but the old familiar things?" He was, as Arnold used to put it, "of the center." Nevertheless (or perhaps one should write "therefore") he was catholic. He found "The Brothers Karamazov" the greatest novel he had ever read; and, having finished it, turned happily to Gibbon's "Autobiography," that quintessence of the urbane, the very antithesis of all that Dostoevsky stood for.

It was his good fortune to be able to cultivate his taste and talent at leisure. He did not need to drive his pen; and could wait to write from a full mind. But this good fortune did not make him dilettante or reclusive. Literature was his chief but not his only interest. Politics was a constant one, for a time actively pursued. He did much good work for the National Trust and Scapa, for his love for natural beauty equaled his love for the beauty of art. During the war he "did his bit," characteristically lightening (though certainly not neglecting) his duties as a special constable by the perusal and discussion of Virgil and Emily Brontë.

He was, moreover, a very sociable man, delighting in company and conversation. Not himself perhaps notably witty, he was readily appreciative of wit in others. He moved, as it happened, among the "best" people, and was happy to find an aristocracy of intellect allied with that of birth in the set which included Alfred Lyttelton, George Wyndham and, above all, Arthur Balfour. Of that distinguished statesman's charm and nonchalant humor Bailey records many instances.

But good stories, though abundant and delightful, are not the most memorable things in this book. That is the quality of John Bailey himself.

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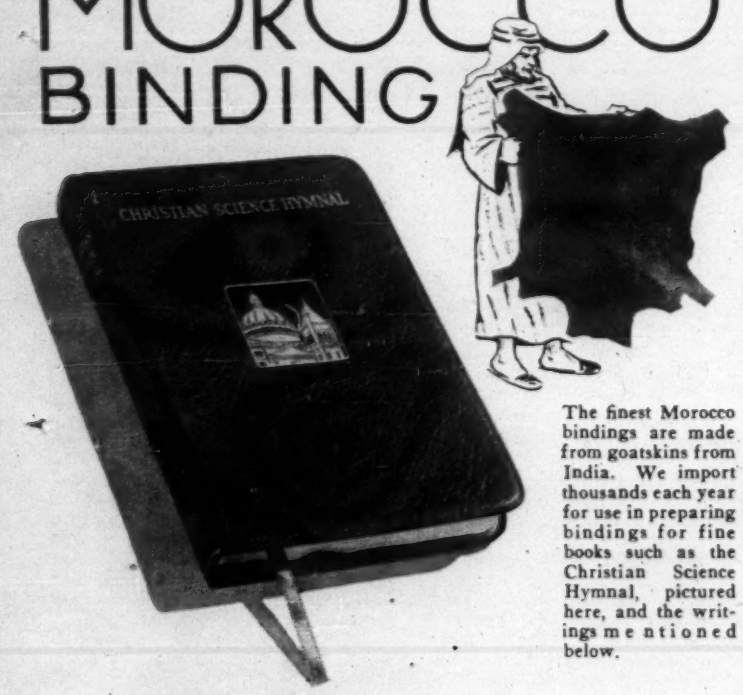

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. . Explorers and Adventure

(Continued from Page 5)

waste your time." Similarly about iron. True, there were great deposits of iron, but iron in the middle of the Gobi Desert isn't a very profitable discovery. If a railroad had run through the center of the Gobi, well and good, but no railroad did, so of what use were the great deposits of iron.

There are quantities of ways of preparing to join an expedition. The personnel is more diversified than it ever was. Photographers, camera assistants, mappers, topographers, airplane pilots, technicians of one kind after another, are in demand. The day when a man just goes off to explore for the sake of exploring is gone. He goes out fortified by a tremendous amount of basic knowledge, a lot of questions he wants answers for, and a staff of men equipped to find not only those answers but to perceive incidental phenomena too. Similarly, no leader of an expedition is looking for enthusiastic but untrained young men who have simply the advantage of good muscles and a willingness to be on their way; they have to have the muscles, if they are going, but they have to have other things besides; no expedition can afford to take guests. If you can't pay your way with knowledge and the ability to do a necessary job, if it's only cooking or radio work or packing, you're excess weight and it's no use.

Thus the answer, if you want to be an explorer, is to learn how to do something. Maybe you like cameras. All right, learn to know lenses, and motion picture apparatus. Maybe you like mapping. Learn to make maps. Maybe you have a taste for history. There is nothing quite so fascinating as history in the making. Learn to keep records and to compound facts with those touches of imagination that make Russell Owen's book about his experiences as correspondent with the first Byrd Antarctic Expedition not only a remarkable piece of reporting but a beautiful piece of writing as well. Maybe you like to fly. Bernt Balchen used to sleep in the snow when he was 8 or 9 years old, because he meant to do exploration in cold countries some day. He flew Byrd over the south pole, and he has been Lincoln Ellsworth's pilot in the antarctic, too.

Exploration has come a long way since the days of Scott and Mawson. You don't just go out into the unknown these days. You do go out into it, but you come back from it, too. You come back because you were properly equipped to go. It means more than the physique to stand hard weather, and rigid conditions and the subtle corrosions of isolation in far-off places. It means stocking up to the brim with tools of knowledge and the intelligence to use them under special conditions.

The progress of the world demands knowledge of little known places. Once men going to the Venezuelan jungle took 15 days to travel with native carriers from the base to the place of field work, and only a few pounds of food per man could be taken along, because it had to be carried by coolies. Now the party flies in in three hours, and supplies are brought up as they are needed by other planes, which land in the river. A lot of the old hardship is gone. But that is a clearing away of undergrowth.

Explorers aren't born, these days. They are trained.

. . Judges

(Continued from Page 3)

varies a good deal from decision to decision. This was what William E. Borah had in mind when, on Sept. 23, he warned against making the court and the Constitution partisan issues. He recalled that in 1870, for example, members of his own Republican Party had assailed the court and sought by what he described as "indefensible, malicious and vindictive" means to "make the court a part of the political machine and compel it to serve party purposes." Plenty of similar Democratic attacks might be noted.

It is a notable fact that with all these criticisms the decisions of the great court are carried out with no policemen or military force to support them, offering a striking example of the effective power of mere moral prestige.

What has happened since the NRA decision, of course, everyone knows. The New Deal has tumbled a mass of novel and spectacular legislation into the court's lap. The 1936 campaign, as a consequence, is likely to be peppered with Supreme Court rulings. Just to enumerate the cases shows the wide variety of matters covered. The AAA and TVA acts are already headed for quick decisions. There are laws dealing with utility holding companies, with social security, coal control, labor relations, railway pensions, communications, securities act, exchange acts and tax-the-rich revenues all headed for the court. These are only some of them.

If such a measure as the AAA Act is held unconstitutional, there will certainly be a powerful movement to alter the Constitution. Recent utterances of the Administration indicate that the President will not be hasty in such matters. He will wait on public opinion. The Constitution follows the people, was the way Secretary of Commerce Roper put it. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, explained that "there will be no Constitutional change unless the people themselves demand the change."

The accusation of Republicans that the Democrats would scrap the Constitution, seems just as preposterous as the Democratic countercharge that Republicans oppose any change whatsoever.

As a matter of fact, the Constitution will probably have the last word in the matter.

Partisanship is not likely to sweep the document aside, even if it wished to.

This is because a two-thirds majority is required in Congress to initiate a Constitutional change, under customary amendatory procedure; and this virtually requires nonpartisan action. Furthermore, enactment requires approval of three quarters of the states; too big a majority to permit of one-sided action.

Under such safeguards, it seems hardly possible that one party, acting alone, could put through any partisan amendment.

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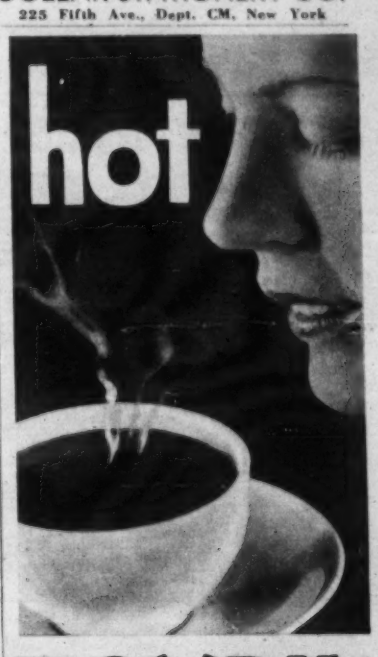

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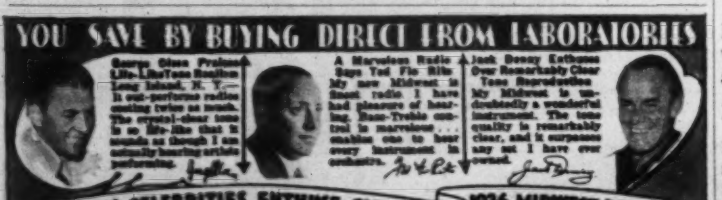
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. . Why Europe Laughs

(Continued from Page 4)

onlooker, "What are you doing?" The carpenter, in front, thereupon turned round to his mate and said, "Why, we've forgotten the ladder!"

A fish seller on a canal had wares long since past their prime. He was asked by a lady housekeeper, "Are they really fresh?"

"Fresh, madame," he replied indignantly, "why, just look for yourself." Then, addressing the fishes, he added, "Lie still for just one moment so that the lady can see you properly."

Soviet humor—at first ironic—is becoming more genial as conditions in Russia improve.

An example of the first phase is to be seen in the story of a Russian factory worker riding on a crowded tramcar. As the tram pauses, it is passed by a Lincoln automobile in which two well-dressed government officials are riding. "Did you see that motorcar? Did you see those men?" cries the shabby worker. "That motorcar belongs to me. Those men are my employees. For this is the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The more kindly type of humor is displayed by such writers as Ilf and Petrov, whose sketches delight a large public. An example of their work is "Broken Romance." A young man and a young woman meet at a Soviet summer resort, where they see each other only at the beach, attired in bathing suits. Here they fall in love, and become engaged. But on the last day of their holiday the young man appears dressed in a suit made by the Soviet Ready-Made Garment Trust. The girl gives one horrified look, and runs away without a backward glance. "Once more," concludes the tale, "the Ready-Made Garment Trust has broken off a budding romance."

Norwegian humor is simple and direct. An example of it is to be seen in a story by Ivar Mauritz-Hensen entitled "Professor Tanke" (thought). The professor is depicted reading a book at Christmas time. He sits at his desk under an umbrella which he has been too absent-minded to close. He is so pleased with the book that he decides to present it as a Christmas gift to his worthy but unprepossessing housekeeper, Maren. He says to her shyly, "Would you like to have Tanke?" She falls upon his neck—and he is left in this compromising position, explaining weakly, "I mean the book."

Poland has a humor all its own. A favorite theme is the difficulty of getting people to pay the government taxes. A tax collector, says one of its jests, got so used to being abused when he was collecting the government demands that he complained against a member of the public who paid up in full without being uncivil over the transaction. "I went to his house," said the collector. "He greeted me politely. He offered me lemonade. And *then*, after all, he paid!"

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Over Editor's Desk

Contributors . .

JACOB BATES ABBOTT, who drew the cover illustration, is noted as an artist of wild life. His work has appeared on the covers of some of the leading magazines of the United States. He has drawn three previous covers for the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor, the last having appeared May 15.

EDWARD A. PREBLE served from 1892 until July of this year as a naturalist and writer in the United States Biological Survey. Probably his largest work was an exploration and wild life survey of the Athabaska-Mackenzie region of Canada, directed and produced between 1901 and 1908. He has written authoritative publications on animals, from jumping mice to elk and seals. He is now associate editor of Nature Magazine, for which he became consulting naturalist in 1924.

RICHARD L. STROUT is a member of the Monitor's Washington news bureau, and author of a half dozen previous articles in the Magazine Section, the last being "Should the Filibuster Go?" which appeared Sept. 25.

STAFF MEMBERS of The Christian Science Monitor stationed in European capitals and news centers have contributed to the writing of the article about the jokes that make Europe chuckle.

JANET MABIE, who has written so many articles for the Magazine Section, here contributes another sketch to the "Modern Adventurers" series.

EDWARD E. BRODIE was formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Siam, and later to Finland. As a newspaper publisher, he also served as president of the National Editorial Association. He has spent about eight years abroad in Europe and the Orient.

HARRY V. ROFF has written a number of articles for the Weekly Magazine Section, the last of which appeared Sept. 4.

R. H. MARKHAM, who has been the Monitor staff correspondent in Vienna for some years, now is in Addis Ababa covering news of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Although he has written articles for the Weekly Magazine Section about affairs in Austria and the Balkans, this is his first contribution from the East African scene.

"If I'd married MONEY BAGS I COULD take a chance on HARSH POWDERED SOAP"

MRS. W. J. ROBITOW, SYRACUSE, N. Y., SPEAKING

I IMAGINE I COULD ACT LIKE THIS

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CHIPSO makes clothes WEAR LONGER

..Saving America's Waterfowl

(Continued from Page 2)

that in northern Canada and Alaska, north of the region of dense settlement, agriculture and drought, the favorable conditions for waterfowl breeding that formerly prevailed remain today unimpaired. Conditions there cannot be blamed as an explanation for the diminution of supply. Millions of ponds and marshes, filled with the food plants, snails, insects, amphibians and fishes that formerly nourished the vast hordes of breeding waterfowl still abound. Without doubt ten times the number of birds that now survive the millions of guns besetting them in their winter homes could now find cover and food to raise their broods.

* * *

It is plain, therefore, that it is our duty to spare a sufficient breeding stock to go back north, and gradually to build up a supply in this vast unpopulated nursery. Our failure to conserve the supply by other methods indicates that this can be accomplished only by stopping for a time—a year or more—all shooting whatever. With the need so great, it must be plain to any unprejudiced observer that our waterfowl cannot be restored by halfway measures.

Following the passage of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act some refuges were established, spring shooting was abolished, seasons shortened and bag limits lowered, and for a time it appeared the waterfowl were safe. Many influential gunners seemed to think they were too safe, for in 1922 there was inaugurated what turned out to be a series of campaigns to establish a great chain of refuges, to be financed by a federal hunting license, this to cost $1. The joker in this enterprise was that each refuge was to become in part a public hunting ground on which the birds attracted by the "refuge" were to be shot.

This proposal was defeated for the time and instead the excellent Norbeck-Andersen bill became law in 1929. It contemplated a chain of waterfowl sanctuaries without hunting grounds and "authorized" successive annual appropriations of $1,000,000. Only one such appropriation was made, however, and only a few relatively unimportant sanctuaries were established.

* * *

The actual purpose of the "shooting grounds bill" was accomplished in 1934 by the passage of the "Duck Stamp Act." The amount collected from these $1 license stamps is to be used to buy and administer waterfowl refuges, on parts of which shooting may be allowed. Some are now being established and to the extent that they serve as sanctuaries, they will be beneficial.

Federal protection of the waterfowl and other migratory birds has always been fought bitterly by powerful and influential private groups, including sportsmen, wealthy or ordinary, and several commercial interests. Real conservation has been opposed so successfully that no group of birds which has become the object of sport has been able to hold its own. That such a situation has existed in the case of a beautiful and harmless resource that belongs to all the people, rather than to the limited class which exploits it, is a national disgrace.

The Biological Survey is attempting to restore this great resource from a pitiful remnant by creating a few nesting places in the United States, which at best produces only 15 per cent of the continent's waterfowl, the rest breeding in Canada, and by certain restrictive regulations. The futility of such an effort is apparent when one remembers that the Biological Survey has officially stated numerous times that the only destructive factor that can be controlled is the gun of the hunter.

* * *

Eight states and several conservation societies with nation-wide membership this summer demanded a closed season of at least one year. Hundreds of local sportsmen's clubs east and west then joined their appeals to those of the National Association of Audubon Societies, the Izaak Walton League, the American Nature Association, the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, many federations of women's clubs and other interested groups and individuals. Their appeals to the President and the Secretary of Agriculture were denied, but doubtless will be renewed next year.

* * *

Just what are the agencies that prevent the Department of Agriculture from taking the steps to preserve the waterfowl that are shown to be essential by its own figures and admissions? Their identity has never been revealed, although it is intimated that some "heavy hand" now stands in the way of the protection so sorely needed by the birds. If the inhibitions are imaginary, they should be ignored; if they are real, they should be revealed to all the owners of this great continental resource.

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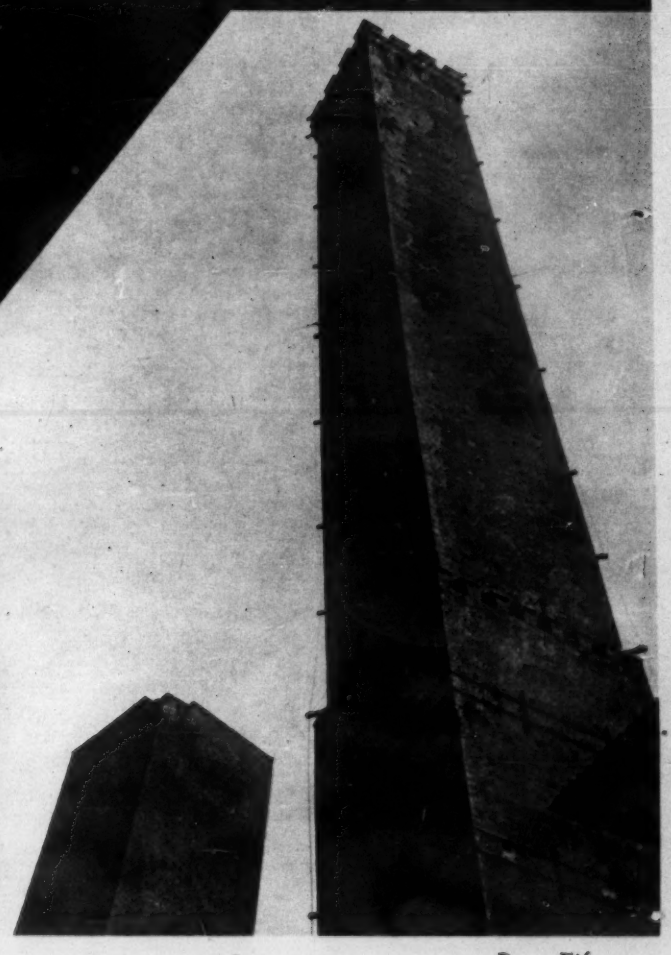

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